"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; probably showers Thursday; slight temperature changes; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,004. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER REPRIEVE MAY BE A RESULT OF FORD'S REVIEW

Justice Finds Complex Points of Law in New Trial Affidavits and Briefs.

NEEDS TIME FOR DECISION

May Determine to Have Prisoner Brought from Death House to Testify.

WORKS AT NIGHT ON CASE

Governor Ready to Grant Short Respite to Condemned Man if Hearing Is Prolonged.

Justice Ford's patient and exhaustive consideration of Charles Becker's application for a new trial suggested to lawyers and others yesterday a longer lease of life for the condemned man in Sing Sing. A further postponement of the execution, now set for Friday morning, would not be surprising, they said.

Governor Whitman, it was said with much show of authority last night, would grant a further short respite to Becker if he received word that Justice Ford required more time to decide on the legal complexities of the case before him. It is not expected that the Justice will be ready to announce his decision today. Indeed, it was said that the necessity for Becker's personal appearance before him was still an unsettled point in Justice Ford's mind.

In case the Justice decides that he wants Becker himself to testify, he will send an order to Sing Sing for the production of the prisoner before him. Deputy Warden Johnson at the prison said last night that it was customary for such an order to arrive the night before the court proceeding at which the prisoner's presence was required. Mr. Johnson said he had not heard from Justice Ford up to 11 o'clock.

Justice Ford Works at Night.

The Justice sat in his chambers in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building until late last night. Twenty-nine law books with markers showing cases cited by the opposing lawyers were on his desk besides voluminous briefs. The Justice spent all but four hours of Monday night and all yesterday afternoon considering the mass of briefs, affidavits, citations, and the trial record which were submitted to him by W. Bourke Cockran, Becker's chief counsel, and District Attorney Perkins.

Stripped of legal verbiage, the points which Justice Ford has to review resolve themselves down to this:

May a Justice of the Supreme Court grant a new trial, except under the provisions prescribed in the statute, or has he the inherent right to allow any case which has been decided in the Supreme Court to be reopened?

If his powers are merely statutory, do the affidavits submitted by Becker's lawyers come under the head of new evidence, and are they of enough importance to be likely to change the verdict?

If they are new and important, are they truthful, or are they discredited by the affidavits offered by the District Attorney?

If Justice Ford decides the first two points affirmatively, it is thought that he will call witnesses. In that case Becker might be brought down from the death house to testify.

Mr. Cockran's contention is that the court possesses inherent rights to reopen the case, although he asserts that all of the affidavits which he has submitted come under the provisions of the statute, which is Subdivision 7 of Section 465 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The District Attorney argues that he has no such rights.

In support of their contentions in Monday's arguments both sides have submitted briefs with many citations. In answer to a forty-eight-page brief offered by District Attorney Perkins, Mr. Cockran filed yesterday one of eighteen pages. That brought a reply from the District Attorney in the form of a supplemental brief, and Mr. Cockran filed another brief in answer to that. The District Attorney submitted with his briefs twenty-nine law volumes, marked with citations.

Justice Ford instructed his secretary, Michael Ford, to bring no other matters to his attention until the Becker case was disposed of. He gave this order after he had spent yesterday morning in court hearing motions on other matters. Before court opened he had been at work four hours in the early morning on the Becker case.

Not New Evidence, Says Perkins.

District Attorney Perkins's brief began with an argument that the Supreme Court has no power to grant a new trial except under Section 465. He cited a number of decisions to support that point.

"Practically not one word of the proposed new evidence is of value," the brief continues, "for the following reasons: First, practically the great mass of it is both hearsay and irrelevant; second, the great mass of it is not newly discovered and was as well known to the defendant at the time of the second trial as it is now."

Facts in the affidavits submitted by Becker's lawyers, which are conceded by the District Attorney, said Mr. Cockran, require the court to set aside the judgment of death, "which is now clear, was secured by suppression of some vital facts and misrepresentation of others by the chief witness for the prosecution to a degree that makes the entire proceedings that resulted in his conviction an imposition and a fraud upon the court." The two points to be decided, Mr. Cockran says, are whether the facts as submitted are such that the result of the trial probably would have been different had they been offered, and if the prosecution's case is completely refuted, has the court power to prevent Becker's execution. The brief continues:

In this case the defendant remained silent during his trial not through any fear of discreditable revelation, or reluctance to make any damaging confession, but through a Quixotic notion of loyalty to a promise itself improvident and extravagant. Indeed, his conduct in this respect was so extraordinary that were it not established by unquestionable proof and by the District Attorney conceded, it would be considered incredible; but this is indisputable fact. His communication with the Governor provoked the statement from Rose embodied in the moving papers, and these two statements taken together show con-

Continued on Page 5.

D'ANNUNZIO BOMBARDS TRIESTE WITH POEMS

Drops Them from Aeroplane While Companion Lets Fall Bombs on Arsenal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A report reaches here of the flight of an Italian aviator, Lieut. Miraglia, over Trieste accompanied by Gabriele d'Annunzio, who threw poetic messages into the town while his comrade hurled bombs on the arsenal.

OUR CONSULAR CLERK IMPRISONED IN BERLIN

Accused of Falsely Certifying a Passport, Enabling a Briton to Escape.

BERLIN, July 27, (via London.)—Charles Wilson, an American, who is a clerk in the American Consulate in Berlin, is in jail here pending an investigation into the circumstances of the escape of a British resident on an alleged fraudulently obtained American passport.

Mr. Wilson is alleged to have certified that he personally knew the applicant for the passport as an American citizen, thereby enabling him to obtain the document. When the affair was about to be discovered, Wilson disappeared from Berlin. He was arrested at the Swedish frontier and brought back to Berlin.

HENRY JAMES NOW A BRITISH SUBJECT

Took Oath of Allegiance on Monday—Sympathy for Allies His Impelling Motive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Times says it is able to announce that papers of naturalization were granted to Henry James on Monday, and that he took the oath of allegiance as a British subject. The Times adds:

"All lovers of literature in this country will welcome the decision of this writer of genius, whose works are an abiding possession of all English-speaking people, and they will welcome it all the more on account of the reasons which Mr. James gives in his petition for naturalization, because of his having lived and worked in England for the best part of forty years, because of his attachment to the country and his sympathy with it and its people, because of the long friendships and associations and interests he has formed here, these last including the acquisition of some property, all of which things have brought to a head his desire to throw his moral weight and personal allegiance, for whatever they may be worth, in the scale of the contending nations' present and future."

Henry James's friends have long known how intense were his sympathies with the cause of the Allies.

OUR CRUISERS IN PERIL BY TYPHOON IN CHINA

Saratoga's Anchors Hold, But Cincinnati Is Drifting—Great Damage to Shipping.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—A great typhoon sprang up at midnight last night and is still raging furiously.

The United States cruisers Saratoga and Cincinnati felt the full force of the storm. The Saratoga's anchors are holding, but the Cincinnati is slowly drifting, and preparations have been made to get the cruiser under steam.

A large amount of damage has been done ashore. Most of the trees along the Bund were blown down.

A large steamer is ashore at Garden Point, and launches, yachts, pontoons, sompans, and cargo boats are being ground to matchwood against the wall of the Bund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Up to a late hour tonight the Navy Department had not received any official advices concerning the typhoon at Shanghai.

The Asiatic fleet is commanded by Admiral Winterhalter, who recently assumed command. The Saratoga, which was the armored cruiser New York when she participated in the Spanish war as flagship of Rear Admiral Sampson, is Admiral Winterhalter's flagship.

The Saratoga is commanded by Commander John H. Drayton. Other officers are Lieut. Commander Henry C. Mustin, Lieutenants Max M. Frucht and Albert Norris. The Cincinnati's commanding officer is Commander Christopher C. Fewell, with Lieutenants Hollis M. Cooley and W. H. Booth in subordinate positions.

The cruiser Galveston, which was the trophy ship in American naval gunnery last year, is also at Shanghai.

"KEEP ON BEING A MOTHER."

This Is Roosevelt's Advice to Parent of 7 Little Ones, Facing Hunger.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, July 27.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today replied to the question asked by the mother of seven children, whose father is out of a job and who are likely to grow hungry before he gets another, by telling her to keep on being "a mother."

Mrs. McHonney's letter, in part, is as follows:

Do you advocate raising children for county charges, the poor house, or what? I am a mother of seven children and feel that I have a right to ask. Perhaps you have never had the experience of raising seven children on $80 a month and then suddenly losing the position and have your house threatened with foreclosure.

The Colonel replied:

We are, any of us, liable to run into hard luck, but that does not by any manner of means lessen our duties to ourselves and to society. I am sorry for Mrs. McHonney, who seems to be having a hard time through no fault of her own, or of her husband. It seems to me that the only answer to her question is to tell her to keep right on being a mother, the best, highest, most worthwhile job on earth, no matter what the temporary conditions that surround it may be."

HAITI MASSACRE; PRESIDENT FLEES; ZAMOR EXECUTED

Gen. Oscar, Governor of Port au Prince, Has ex-President and 160 Prisoners Slain.

IS SHOT LATER BY A MOB

Severe Fighting in the Capital, Which Is Now Held by the Revolutionists.

PALACE IS PARTLY BURNED

President Guillaume and His Family in the French Legation, Which Is Threatened by the Rebels.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 27.—A revolution, more terrible in the toll of life thus far taken than any even in the days of Nord Alexis, flamed out in the Haitian capital today. It was an offshoot of the movement to the north, where the adherents of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, twice expelled from Haiti, have been striving for several months to break the power of the President, General Vilbrun Guillaume.

One hundred and sixty men, including an ex-President of Haiti, have been executed by order of General Oscar, Governor of Port au Prince. Oscar caused to be executed all the political prisoners in the hands of the Government.

The victims of this massacre included General Orestes Zamor, ex-President of Haiti, who was driven out of the country last year, and returned last March and was made a prisoner.

When the people of Port au Prince learned of the massacre there was a general outbreak of indignation. A mob invaded the Santo Domingan Legation, where General Oscar had taken refuge after an unsuccessful defense of the Presidential Palace against the rebels, seized Oscar, and dragged him before the door of the legation, where he was promptly executed in his turn by a fusillade of rifle shots.

President Guillaume and the members of his family have taken refuge in the French legation, an attack upon which has been threatened.

The Presidential Palace has been partially destroyed after an attack which lasted for hours.

The revolutionists are in possession of the city.

How many persons have been shot down in the streets and in the Government buildings cannot yet be learned, but the fighting between the loyal supporters of the President and the rebels was carried on with furious determination on the one side and desperate resolution on the other.

It was at about 10 A. M. that President Guillaume, General Oscar, and the Chief of Police, who had been defending the Palace with the aid of the President's personal staff and other troops who had remained loyal, were obliged to make their escape. At that time one section of the Palace was burning. The rebels' attack began at about 4 A. M.

Port au Prince has been in a state of panic for days. No one knew when he might be seized and cast into prison. There have been wholesale arrests, apparently without cause, by order of the President or some of those close to him. The successes gained by the revolutionists in the north were convincing proof to the President and Government officials that their course would soon be run. Therefore they viewed with suspicion various individuals and organizations. One regiment of soldiers was disbanded. It was this regiment which at 4 o'clock this morning descended upon the Palace.

Guillaume and those who acted as his guard offered a stubborn resistance, but were greatly outnumbered. Even after the palace was abandoned by the President and his party some of the others continued its defense. Soon word of the massacre of political prisoners was circulated from mouth to mouth, and a fierce wave of indignation swept over the capital. Many who had not originally been identified with the rising took up arms. The Dominican Legation was invaded and the Governor of Port au Prince paid with his life for the massacre early in the day.

It was in March, 1908, that a similar execution of political prisoners, though not by any means on so great an extent, took place. Nord Alexis was then President of Haiti. It was declared by his officials that those so executed were engaged in a revolution, but a few months later Nord Alexis was deposed and deported from the country.

So far as is known, no foreigners have suffered in the present rising, but it is expected that American warships will be sent here immediately to protect foreign lives and interests.

Among those arrested in the reign of terror which began ten days ago were all Haitians of any wealth or position, without distinction of age or sex, while Guillaume expelled all foreigners.

Haitian women were arrested in the streets and taken away to prisons. On July 17 a French actress, Mme. Taldy, was treated in this arbitrary manner. The prisons of the city were soon full, and the conditions in them were deplorable. Prisoners died daily as a result of hunger and the unsanitary conditions in which they were compelled to live.

Fears are being expressed of violence between the several factions in other parts of Haiti who are striving to obtain control of the Government.

The foreign legations hold many refugees.

OUR SHIPS AT CAPE HAITIEN.

Admiral Caperton May Go on the Washington to the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Official notification of the uprising at Port au Prince against President Guillaume of the Haitian Republic, reached the State Department late today from Chargé d'Affaires Davis of the American legation there.

The first message, sent at 9 o'clock this morning, was as follows:

"Uprising in the city 4:15 A. M. Heavy firing two hours, which still continues intermittently. Government taken by surprise and revolutionists in partial control of the city. President and few Generals surrounded in Palace. Uprising in favor Charles Zamor, but impossible to verify at this hour. Large number killed and wounded."

At noon Mr. Davis sent the following:

"From all information, President escaped Palace and has taken refuge in French Legation."

Rear Admiral Caperton, who is at Cape Haitien, has made no report. He

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Hears Austria Is Evacuating Gorizia; May Quit Podgora Under Italian Pressure

GENEVA, July 27.—A dispatch from Laibach to the Tribune says:

"Last night the Austrians began to evacuate Gorizia. The evacuation of Podgora also is a question of hours.

"All the trains from Gorizia have been reserved for the troops, and ammunition and food supplies will be removed later. The workmen have been ordered to cease strengthening the fortifications. Every measure has been taken for a great retreat.

"At Doberdo the Austrian troops guarding the route to Trieste have been unable to hold their positions.

"On the Carso Plateau, with the exception of a few trenches, the Italians have captured the entire plateau, the Austrians losing 2,000 men in two days here.

"The great Italian offensive on the banks of the Isonzo is daily progressing favorably."

VIENNA, July 27, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following:

Under cover of a massed artillery fire, which began early yesterday, the Italians again attacked the plateau of Doberdo with large forces. The attack failed with heavier losses than before. After fierce hand-to-hand fighting our troops again remained in full possession of their old positions on the border of the plateau.

On the other parts of the front of the coastal district and in the Carinthian frontier district nothing of importance has occurred.

SHERIFF'S NERVE ENDS OIL STRIKE

Kinkead Cows Objectors and Marches Men Into Bayonne Plants Between Deputies.

NOW IDOL OF THE WORKERS

Tells of Strategy That Won Their Confidence When State and City Authorities Failed.

Shrill blasts from whistles of the Standard and Tidewater Oil plants reverberated through Bayonne, N. J., at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, for the first time in nearly two weeks, the big gates opening into East Twenty-second Street swung back. From the gateways emerged nearly 4,000 men, swinging dinner pails and tools.

They marched slowly, timidly, at first, through lanes of policemen and Deputy Sheriffs. But they marched boldly and eagerly as they got further from the plants and saw, not the hundreds of bitter glances they had dreaded, but instead, women and children smiling and waving at them, and the deputies, their clubs laid aside, playing baseball in the streets. Not a striker was to be seen.

For the 4,000 represented approximately half the men who had gone out after the original strike of a few coopers in the Standard Oil plant a week ago last Thursday, and who since then had battled with oil guards, fought armed deputy sheriffs, and kept Bayonne in a turmoil of excitement and fright.

Under the Spell of Kinkead.

The 4,000 had gone to work yesterday morning, frightened, hesitant, fearful of violence at the hands of their fellows, but so under the spell of Eugene F. Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County, that they obeyed him.

The Sheriff had got for them the implied promise of the increased wages they demanded. He had promised to protect them, and the first man they had seen when they entered Twenty-second Street in the morning had been the Sheriff, hatless, coatless, and wearing no collar. He seemed to be everywhere in the mile-long street, and wherever he was there was order.

Not a striker molested them in the morning. Not one was to be seen in the afternoon. Those who had not gone to work in the morning were at their homes, seeing to their tools and the preparation of their dinner pails, for the big strike was broken. The very men who had engaged in pistol duels with the guards met one another in the streets throughout the day and planned how they would return to work this morning. Dreading in others the violence they themselves had displayed, no one would be first to go back, but, satisfied by the absence of disorder yesterday that they might return in safety, each prepared hastily to do so.

And to a man they gave credit to Sheriff Kinkead for ending the strike. Had he not promised them better wages? they argued among themselves. Had he not promised to protect those who desired to return to work? He had promised and he had protected, and why should any man strike when the Sheriff would fight his battle for him and get him higher wages?

Haste to Go Back to Work.

It was the argument which won over the most reluctant of the strikers. More than 500 of them gathered in front of John Mydosh's Hall, their headquarters, and voted to return to work today, regretful that they had not done so earlier. Sheriff Kinkead was the greatest labor leader in Bayonne last night, for the men who had fought him for a week now acclaimed him.

And the Sheriff had won his victory single-handed. Not a company of militia had been sent by Governor Fielder in response to his urgent pleas for help. Not a policeman had come to his aid from Jersey City or Hoboken, the biggest towns in Hudson County, though he had raced to these towns in his automobile on Monday night and sworn in members of the police force as his Deputy Sheriffs. Of these men who had failed him the Sheriff said he would have more to say and do later. Meantime, when he hurried back to Bayonne early yesterday morning he found a small body of reinforcements.

To augment his own 500 deputies, armed only with clubs and stationed in the oil plants, there had come from West Hoboken, North Bergen, and Union Hill seventy-eight uniformed men. There were also fifteen motorcycle men from the Boulevard, and with Bayonne's seventy-two men, he had a force of 165 uniformed men.

In three squads he marched his men down Twenty-second Street. At Avenue E, Avenue F and Prospect Avenue, the danger points, he left equal numbers of motorcycle men, each armed with a rifle. Along the blocks he distributed his uniformed men and presently reinforced them with his deputies who, at 5:30 marched out of the oil works.

"Go to Work or Go Home."

Twenty-second Street was then a lane of policemen and deputies, with the Sheriff for their Field Marshal, and Under Sheriff James H. Clark, his first assistant. There was not a striker in the streets.

But presently they appeared in groups of twos and threes. They peered curiously at the policemen and guards, who good-naturedly kept them moving with the shouted slogan: "Go to work or go on home."

Sheriff Kinkead's hopes of ending the strike peaceably hung in the balance. Then a few men who had drawn slowly up to the Tidewater works passed through the gate. It was as though a signal had been given. One after another the strikers returned to work. If they did not pass in at the gates they at least passed off Twenty-second Street, for none was allowed to loiter.

There was only one instance of disorder. Two men declined to move on, snapped back at the policemen, and

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REPULSE GERMANS AT NAREW RIVER

Russians Check Enveloping Move of Armies North and South of Warsaw.

NORTHERN RAID CONTINUES

Drive from Baltic Provinces to Flank the Niemen River Defenses Worries Petrograd.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Austro-German attempts to envelop the Russian armies defending Warsaw and to capture the Polish capital, which for a time progressed almost with the momentum of the offensive which cleared Galicia of the Russian troops, have been brought nearly to a standstill, and where the Germans are moving forward it is only yard by yard and at tremendous cost in men and material.

The German Field Marshal von Mackensen has taken a few villages on the way to the Lublin-Chelm Railway, between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, and the Austrians, by a counter-offensive at Sokol, have captured positions which will make the German flank safer, but, as has so often occurred lately, Berlin officially reports that "otherwise the position of the German troops under von Mackensen remains unchanged."

Along the western bank of the Vistula from Ivangorod to Novo Georgievsk progress apparently has been made, while along the Narew, where Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been directing operations in an effort to drive a wedge in behind the city, he is now largely occupied in meeting the Russian counter-attacks.

These counter-attacks, according to Petrograd, have succeeded in forcing the Germans who had crossed the river to return to the northern bank at several points. The capture of a Zeppelin, 700 prisoners, and several Maxims is announced among the incidental successes.

The Russians, who were defeated in the Baltic provinces recently, have also turned, and, according to the Berlin official report, have delivered an attack from Mitau, which, however, was repulsed.

Further to the south the Germans continue their advance eastward, toward the Vilna-Petrograd Railway, but there is a lot of territory to cover before this is reached, and it is considered more likely that General von Buelow, who is in command here, will turn to the southwest to threaten the Russian armies which are facing von Hindenburg.

Everywhere the battles are at their height, especially that in which von Mackensen is engaged. All the military critics here believe that this is the most critical of the campaign, for the whole German plan depends on his reaching the Lublin-Chelm Railway.

Russian Front Greatly Shortened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—From the coastline of the Gulf of Riga all the way round to the upper reaches of the River Bug about Grubischow fighting is in progress, and for the most part it is fighting of considerable intensity.

Altogether the Russian European front now measures over 700 miles, the readjustment of the forces, the abandonment of deep salients and the withdrawal over a great part of the strategic front having shortened the line held a fortnight ago by nearly 300 miles. Along 500 of the 700 odd miles of the present strategic front fighting is in progress.

There is no doubt that for the present the largest forces actually engaged are to be found on Mackensen's front, where some very extended and strenuous fighting continues. But the situation shows signs of growing grave on the Narew front, while the advance of the Germans upon a forty-mile front from Keidany to Poswitz is particularly significant, as indicated by the Grand Duke's statement in the official bulletin as being "between the Drina and the Niemen," a phrase which inevitably opens a very broad outlook on the Germanic plans.

Military experts in the press here have already hinted at the possibility that the German attack on the Narew front may not be the principal northern operation, and that the real attack is perhaps that developing from the Baltic provinces, which threatens with luck to sweep southward behind the Niemen defenses. This movement is combined with attacks from the southwest upon the approaches to the fortress of Kovno, and from the Niemen to the Drina, therefore, in the Grand Duke's phrase—that is to say, in its ultimate signification from the fortress of Kovno to the fortress of Dvinsk—is the front upon which the German armies of the North are now moving.

From Kovno to Dvinsk is 120 miles, an extent of front which implies the presence of very large forces indeed, considering the opposition that must be expected on this line of advance against the series of fortresses.

Russians Tell of Foes' Repulse.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

On the Drina and the Niemen the situation remains unchanged. There have been cavalry outpost actions there. Southwest of Kovno Monday the enemy was repulsed beyond the Vesia River.

On the Narew Sunday and Monday, from Dobwolenka to the Novo Georgievsk region, the fighting increased in energy. On the left bank of the Narew the enemy was held back by energetic counter attacks. Intense fighting occurred in the forest east of Rozan.

Monday evening the enemy brought up enormous reserves above Serock. On both banks of the Narew there have been successful Russian attacks, some enemy detachments being compelled to beat a hasty retreat to the region of the Village of Serock. We

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BERLIN REPLY MAY WAIT SIX WEEKS; CARE TAKEN TO AVOID NEW ATTACKS WHICH MIGHT BRING A CRISIS WITH US

Submarines Sink Thirteen Craft In One Day; Nine British Trawlers the Victims of Two U Boats

LONDON, July 29.—Ten trawlers, all British, and three neutral vessels make up the list of victims of German submarines today.

Two German submarines appeared among the fishing fleet off the north coast of Scotland, and by shell fire sunk nine trawlers—the Rosslyn, Celtic, Cydorna, Gadwell, Strathmore, Honoria, Cassio, Hermione, and Sutton. In each case the crews of the fishermen escaped without injury.

The Aberdeen trawler Emblem has also been sunk.

The Danish steamship Nogill, bound from Gothenburg, Sweden, for the River Tyne, and laden with railway ties, has been sunk in the North Sea.

The Norwegian bark Harboe was attacked and set on fire Sunday by a German submarine. The Captain says he saw three other boats on fire near the spot where the Harboe was attacked.

The crew of the Norwegian sailing ship G. P. Harbitz was landed at Shields today by a Danish steamer. The G. P. Harbitz, which was bound for a British port, was set on fire by a German submarine Sunday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Telegrams received in Copenhagen yesterday picture the new activity of German submarines as being more energetic than ever. Captains who have just crossed the North Sea are of the same opinion. This is believed by the Danish press to be the first result of the American note to Germany.

A Copenhagen dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"The German press expresses great satisfaction over the renewed energy of the submarines. The Deutsche Tageszeitung states that this must be taken as a practical reply to the United States note."

ENGLAND SENDING NEW SHIPPING NOTE

Asks That Publication of Last One Be Held Back—Further Statement Within a Week.

ANSWER TO OUR "CAVEAT"

Note Now in President's Hands Defends Order in Council and Suggests Arbitration for Differences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The British Government is preparing a new note to the United States, which will deal with the general questions of contraband and blockade raised by restrictions on neutral commerce during the enforcement of the Order of Council policy against overseas trade with Germany. The new note will be forwarded to the State Department within a week, according to the Department's advices today from Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London. Mr. Page transmitted a request from Sir Edward Grey, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the British note which was received by the Washington Government yesterday, be withheld from publication until the new communication was delivered.

The British note received yesterday was to have been given out textually at the State Department this afternoon for publication in tomorrow morning's newspapers. An arrangement for synchronous publication in the United Kingdom and the United States, had been made with the British Government, but when the request came from Sir Edward Grey, Secretary Lansing announced that the note of yesterday would be considered confidential for the present.

The cablegram from Ambassador Page gave no details. It did not indicate the nature of the forthcoming note, but stated that it would deal with the ship-ping question. Secretary Lansing said he had received no intimation as to the reason for or character of the new note. However, since the note that is to come will deal with the same question of shipping that is covered by the note received yesterday, officials of the Department are assuming that the forthcoming communication will be in the nature of a supplement to the one received yesterday, and that the two communications will have to be considered together as constituting the British reply to the American contentions in favor of the rights of neutral trade under recognized principles and rules or international law.

One Answer for Both Notes.

The preparation of a supplementary note by the British Government will delay somewhat the transmission of the new American note to Great Britain, dealing with the problems of trade and intercourse which affect both Governments under the enforcement of the Order in Council policy. The American reply has been in preparation some time. It had been nearly completed and was sent in its incomplete form to President Wilson at Cornish for consideration. The American note will not now, of course, be forwarded to Ambassador Page for delivery to Sir Edward Grey, until the second note now in preparation in London has been received and considered. It is altogether probable that the American note will be revised so as to serve as a response to both the new British notes.

In some quarters the fact that a supplemental note was being prepared by the British Government was regarded as significant. But this was not the view of Secretary Lansing or other high officials of the State Department, who pointed out that the State Department had no intimation concerning the tenor of the coming note, or its character, and that no one in Washington possessed information upon which to predicate a statement as to the "significance" of the development. The opinion was expressed in one quarter that the coming note might take cognizance of the suggestions conveyed in the last American communication to Germany relative to contending for the freedom of the seas, but this suggestion was discounted elsewhere. The best obtainable opinion here appears to be that the British note will deal more especially with the "caveat" note of July 14 from Secretary Lansing, requesting Ambassador Page to inform the British Government that the United States "will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

The text of the note received from the British Government yesterday has been forwarded to President Wilson at Cornish for his information. It is also being carefully studied and analyzed by Secretary Lansing and his advisers in the State Department. A Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed this morning, indicated the general character and tenor of the note which was received yesterday. Additional information was obtained today

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GAVE AMPLE TIME TO LEELANAW CREW

Submarine Captain Quoted as Saying He Couldn't Stop to Throw Contraband Over.

SO HE HAD TO SINK VESSEL

Washington Sees a Clear Violation of Treaty, but Without Serious Aspects.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ABERDEEN, July 27.—Captain Delk and the cdew of the American steamer Leelanaw arrived here tonight. In the course of an interview one of the crew said that the Captain of the German submarine which sank the Leelanaw stated that they were not in the habit of throwing contraband cargo overboard, and consequently had no alternative but to sink the ship.

ABERDEEN, Wednesday, July 28.—The Captain and crew of the American steamer Leelanaw, which was sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea last Sunday night, arrived here last night.

They say that several shots were fired at the vessel by the submarine, but that they received ample warning before the steamer was sunk.

"We were on our way from Archangel to Belfast Sunday afternoon with a cargo of flax and tow," said Captain Eugene Delk in describing the destruction of his ship, "when I observed two steamers to the north and heard a shot fired. We were then sixty-five miles northwest of Kirkwall.

"Soon I saw a submarine heading toward one of the vessels. Immediately afterward one of them sank. The submarine fired another shot and started in pursuit of the Leelanaw.

"I altered my course and decided to run for it, but the submarine made good headway and fired a shot which fell only 300 yards short. Thereupon I put the helm over and headed toward the submarine, which signaled to us to send our papers aboard. This I did. The officers and crew were then told to abandon the ship.

"A boat was sent out by the commander of the submarine, who told us to take time to get all our effects into our own boats. He informed us also that we would be put on the proper course to Orkney.

"We got into the boats and rowed away, after which the submarine fired five shots at the starboard side. None of them took effect, as they struck above the water line. The submarine then fired a torpedo, which hit the steamer amidships, and she began to sink at once.

"Our crew afterward was taken aboard the submarine with our boats in tow. As the Leelanaw was still above water more shots were fired into the port side, the second of which set the steamer afire. The German Commander stood by until he saw the vessel disappear.

"We were taken to a point eight miles from the coast of Orkney, where the crew was ordered into our boats and the submarine disappeared beneath the surface. The commander showed us every courtesy."

Right to Sink Is Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—That the commander of the German submarine which sank the American steamer Leelanaw off Scotland gave ample warning to the Captain and crew seems to be proved by this message received today by the State Department from Consul General Skinner at London:

Leelanaw crew proceeding to Dundee. Captain of torpedoed ship states to agent at Kirkwall that he had ample time to leave his ship before being fired on. Crew went on board submarine and remained some time, ship's boats being taken in tow for about fifty miles.

Ambassador Page has been asked to cable a full report of the circumstances of the sinking as soon as they can be obtained from Captain Delk and his men, who were expected to reach Dundee today. Information is wanted on the question whether Captain Delk was requested to deliver out the contraband in his cargo and was willing to do so is needed by the United States Government before officials can determine the nature of any representations that may be made to Germany.

Gratifying as is the news of the humane treatment of the Captain and crew of the Leelanaw, the destruction of that vessel is regarded by officials as such a violation of Article XIII. of the treaty of 1799, which was revived by the treaty of 1828, between the United States and Prussia as to be a matter of concern to this country.

A real issue over the interpretation of the treaty of 1799 was raised between the United States and German Governments in connection with the demand

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS ONE IN OPINION

All Classes Agree That Submarine War Won't Be Abandoned.

BELIEVE WILSON PARTISAN

And Won't Credit Him with Good Faith Unless He Sends Pointed Note to England.

SHARP TALK BY PERSEUS

Tageblatt's Critic Revives Alleged American Permission for Merchant Ships to Arm.

Germany Receives Our Orduna Note

BERLIN, July 27, (via London, Wednesday, July 28).—The American Ambassador today presented to the Foreign Office a note of inquiry regarding the attack by a German submarine on the British steamer Orduna.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 27.—In President Wilson's sharp tone toward Germany and what they regard as his gentle protests to England, Germans feel resentfully that they see proof of a partisanship that violates neutrality.

Germans are frankly skeptical about the President's good faith in his forthcoming note to England, but the text of that document will be awaited here with keener interest than was any note Mr. Wilson ever sent to Germany.

Everything, it is felt here, depends on that note. If President Wilson warns England against future transgressions against the freedom-of-the-seas principle in the same uncompromising and unmistakable tones that he used toward Germany, a dramatic revulsion of feeling can be looked for here.

He would probably win the admiration of even the hard-headed and practical Germans who cannot understand why President Wilson should want to argue about an abstract principle, thereby hampering them in their fight for existence, unless (and here is where the German mind definitely goes astray) he secretly sympathizes with the enemy.

If the President's next note to England is gentle in tone and friendly, it will tend to confirm the Germans' worst suspicions. Then "full steam ahead" will be the order in the submarine war on English commerce "regardless of consequences."

Will Take Time to Draft Reply.

It is almost certain now that Germany will answer the American note. Officials believe that it contains numerous errors and contradictions, which must be pointed out, even though it will do no good, as Wilson's mind is made up for all time, they think.

The procedure will probably be as follows: The American note will be submitted for exhaustive study to all departments interested and concerned. This process will take at least a month. The formulation of the German answer would take at least another two weeks. The present indications are that it will be a categorical negative.

While it is learned from a good source that no new or modifying orders have been sent to submarine commanders since the note was received, there is a general feeling that every possible human precaution will be used for the next few weeks at least, that nothing may happen which President Wilson could construe as a deliberately unfriendly act. The Germans show a very sincere desire to avoid a crisis.

Sees Errors in Wilson Note.

Unusual significance attaches to the following message from Berlin to the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"Undoubtedly the German Government will answer the American note, for it contains so many errors and contradictions that it cannot do any harm if they are exposed by the proper authorities, although one can hardly hope that such arguments will have any power of conviction on the President of the United States, who is governed by unworldly theories.

"Any one who comes right out and says that the torpedoing of English ships, whether armed or not, will be considered a 'deliberately unfriendly'

ject has already made up his mind and does not want any more arguments, but will wait until events compel him to answer the question and to decide whether to accept the consequences of his views."

The feeling prevalent in even intellectual circles is typically expressed by Professor Förster of Munich, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"No one would approve more unconditionally than Germany America's mission to secure the freedom of the seas," he says. "The mistake of the United States consists only in directing her action against Germany first instead of against England, which time out of mind, and particularly flagrantly in this war, has violated the interests of sea commerce by adpting the practice of might above right.

"Our submarine war is the only possible means of forcing England to acknowledge the freedom of the seas. The American note has the right idea, but at the same time it fronts the wrong way. If through our submarine war, which is a justifiable measure and action dictated by necessity, American lives are endangered America ought to protest against England's blockade policy, her use of passenger ships for ammunition transports, her misuse of neutral flags, &c.

"America can only champion the rights of neutral shipping by maintaining herself the strictest logic of the neutral standpoint. But it is already a breach of neutrality when America protests to Germany instead of protesting to England, inasmuch as she allows her munition shipments to be covered by American citizens traveling to Europe on registered auxiliary cruisers of the English Navy."

NATION DEMANDS SUBMARINE WAR

All One in Sentiment, but They Wait for the Kaiser to Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—"Unfriendly and unneutral" is the coolly reasoned verdict of seventy millions of Germans on President Wilson's note.

Never have the German people been so united on any proposition since the war began as on the American communication. No German doubts what the nation is going to do about it. Yet all are waiting for the Kaiser to speak the final decisive word.

Nobody believes that Admiral von Tirpitz ever again will have occasion to threaten to resign if the submarine warfare is weakened, for von Tirpitz no longer has strong common sense and a big business party opposing him. All Germany cries, "On with the submarine war!"

The people know the possible consequences and are willing to take them, believing that Germany has both right and might on her side. For the possible eventualities arising from the next "deliberately unfriendly" act German people have been amply prepared for a long time by the hate engendered there over the question of American ammunition. This matter the public has never been allowed to forget for a day since the General Staff, in a report of Feb. 14, used what may prove a historic phrase: "The employment of American ammunition at several places on the western front has been proved."

As a corrollary to the hatred engendered on the ammunition question, the idea has obtained widespread acceptance in Germany that "neutral" America is a greater menace to Germany than if the two nations were at war. Some find corroboration for this idea in President Wilson's note, which has left no doubt in any German's mind that they cannot expect a square deal from the President.

All Germans with whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has talked in the last few days have the idea fixed in their minds that, in maintaining the principle of the freedom of the seas, President Wilson acts brusquely toward Germany, paying no attention to what they regard as her friendly and practical proposals and using unfriendly, and even threatening, language toward Germany, while ignoring what to the Germans seem the flagrant violations by Great Britain of the principle of the freedom of the seas.

So far as records published in the press show, the nearest thing to an official statement condemning the use of American ammunition by the Allies was made by a Bavarian Surgeon General to a TIMES staff correspondent in June and published in this paper on June 30.

Interviews with German officers and letters of soldiers have mentioned American ammunition as being in use, but as regards the alleged German General Staff report of Feb. 14, Berlin papers of Feb. 14, 15, and 16, which have been searched, do not seem to have reproduced it.

NOW "ENGLAND'S PARTNER."

Capt. Perseus Recalls Memorandum on Armed Merchant Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The more Berlin ponders over the American note the less it likes its contents.

In today's Tageblatt Captain Persius, the naval expert, breaks out in a frantic effort to prove by inference that all British merchant ships are armed, and that, with the connivance of the United States, which, he declares, has now become a partner of England's "unscrupulousness."

He claims that the German Government has become possessed of regulations issued by the American Government permitting armed merchant ships to enter American harbors, and a memorandum dated Sept. 24, which was sent out by the State Department, permitting armed merchant vessels of any country to enter American harbors provided the armament used was only in self-defense, and fixing the calibre of the guns at not to exceed 15.2 centimeters."

"This memorandum," he asserts, "was only issued after it was established that no German ship could take advantage of the same. Guns of this calibre are perfectly able to guarantee the destruction of a submarine. Thus Washington pronounces its blessing on Churchill's armed merchant vessels."

Capt. Perseus adds: "We now know that Churchill's criminal measure was generally accepted by the Admiralty. The claim that England is fighting for its existence means that for England morals are silenced. This accords with the English political traditions, but not with those of the United States.

"The United States now becomes a partner of England's unscrupulousness. This memorandum is a direct blow to international law and a violation of neutrality, designed to give a tremendous advantage to England."

Naval Expert's Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Captain Perseus, the naval expert of the Berliner Tageblat, sets up a straw man when he asserts, as quoted in a Daily News dispatch from Rotterdam, that all British merchant ships are armed, and that it is with the "connivance of the United States." The Washington Government is not worried over the comments of Captain Perseus or his allegation that "thus Washington pronounces its blessing on Churchill's armed merchant vessels."

The real facts of the situation governing the status of armed merchant vessels and the attitude of the United States toward them are not in accord with the statements made by the German naval expert. It is true that the American Government did issue a memorandum, not a regulation, last September, covering the status of armed merchant vessels in which it was stated that a merchant vessel of belligerent nationality might carry armament and ammunition, but only for purposes of defense, and indicating that no gun of greater calibre than 6 inches could be carried by such a vessel. Captain Perseus, however, fails to give the correct date of the circular, does not correctly state its provisions, and overlooks entirely the fact that in only two instances have belligerent merchant ships entered American ports carrying guns, and that, while the United States Government takes the stand that belligerent merchant vessels may carry guns solely for purposes of defense, the whole influence of this Government has been exerted against the arming of merchant ships entering or leaving American ports.

The fact of the matter is that the United States Government as long ago as last September expressed the hope informally that belligerent merchant ships should not enter or leave American ports with any mounted guns, and the State Department was assured in the same month by the British Ambassador in Washington that his Government had decided upon the disarmament of British merchant craft plying between British ports and the United States.

The problem of determining whether belligerent merchant steamers should be permitted to be armed when entering or leaving American ports was raised when the White Star Liner Adriatic arrived at New York on Aug. 29 last, carrying four guns. The Collector of Customs at New York at that time telegraphed to the Treasury Department that the Captain of the Adriatic reported that the guns were carried only for defense. The British Government took the position that the Adriatic carried guns only for protection, and that so long as the vessel was engaged in commercial pursuits direct between two ports, and was not cruising the ocean for offensive purposes, it had a right to carry arms for protective purposes.

On Sept. 1 Dr. Arthur Mudra, German Consul at Philadelphia, called the attention of the Collector at Philadelphia to the fact that the steamer Merion, flying a British flag, arrived at that port with four 6-inch guns mounted on her decks. Dr. Mudra made no protest. The Collector referred the question to Washington. The Captain said the guns were used only for protection. The result of the reference to the Merion's case to Washington was the sailing of the Merion without her armament mounted. The guns were dismounted and stored in the Merion's hold. The British Consul General at Philadelphia explained that the dismounting of the Merion's guns was done without prejudice to the general principle of neutrality.

It was stated by a high official tonight that these were the only two incidents of merchant vessels entering or leaving American ports with guns mounted.

DENIES FREEDOM OF TRAVEL.

German Professor of Law Says There Is No Such Thing in Wartime.

BERLIN, July 27, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Professor Eduard Heilfron, a writer on international law, and author of many law text books, commenting in an article in Der Tag on the American note to Germany regarding the Lusitania disaster and submarine warfare, says:

"The American note must produce indignation and great irritation. President Wilson's contention that American citizens may travel where their interests upon the high seas call them is absolutely untenable. International law unconditionally acknowledges that neutrals do not possess absolute freedom of travel on the high seas in wartime. The Lusitania case concerns not a neutral ship, but a hostile ship of which there were strong suspicions of her being turned into an auxiliary cruiser at any moment.

"The insinuation of the United States that Germany give up her submarine warfare so that American citizens may travel on British ships is comprehensible only because it is in accordance with the entire attitude of the American Government toward Germany.

"The delivery of arms and munitions does not always violate neutrality, but if the fighting power of one of the belligerents exclusively depends upon the delivery of arms and munitions by a neutral power, then it constitutes a violation.

"President Wilson speaks of a new and unexpected method of naval warfare, and the May note acknowledged the impossibility of submarines detaining hostile ships. A necessary consequence is the destruction of such vessels. Instead, President Wilson demands that Germany abandon the use of her most efficient weapon just to enable some Americans to travel on British ships instead of being satisfied with taking passage on American, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, or Danish ships."

TO DISREGARD OUR NOTE.

War on Merchant Shipping to Go On, Says Reventlow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Times this morning says Count von Reventlow in The Deutsche Tageszeitung refers to the lively anxiety expressed in letters from his readers owing to the meagre results of the submarine war against England in the last fortnight. "This is a fact," he says, "and is not unknown to us. Nevertheless, we believe there is no reason to suppose it is to be attributed to any special factor in the situation, least of all can we suppose that the slight results of the last two weeks have been directly or indirectly affected by the expectation of the American note.

"The submarine war against British commerce must and will be carried on in any case with greatest zeal. This position will not be altered by the contents of the American note."

BRYAN DEFENDED IN BERLIN.

Reichstag Member Writes to Prove Ex-Secretary Not Anti-German.

In a recent issue of Der Tag of Berlin there appeared under the signature of Dr. Otto Arendt, a prominent member of the German Reichstag, an article defending William Jennings Bryan. Dr. Arendt said that he was in a position to state that the statement, presumably published in Germany, that Mr. Bryan was a friend of England and an enemy of Germany, was false. The article read in part as follows:

"In the German press Bryan frequently is represented as a friend of England and an enemy of Germany. Based on a personal acquaintance with him, I am in a position to deny this statement. I do not speak of his official position with the American Government, but of Bryan's personal views.

"In the first place, I wish to deny the assertion of the German newspapers that the American Secretary of State has never been in Germany. Bryan, in fact, was in this country several times, and in his book of European travels made known his German impressions.

"When Bryan one Christmas Day was in Berlin he came to my house with his son, so that the latter could tell his mother that he had attended a real German Christmas celebration. I am convinced that Bryan is neither a friend of England or an enemy of Germany. I refer to Bryan's silver agitation. This was decidedly anti-English. The American goldbugs were considered the henchmen of England. Bryan's silver agitation failed, owing to England's opposition. It would indeed, be easy to show from Bryan's books and speeches that he made most severe attacks against Great Britain. But I do not recall a single unfavorable word which Bryan has written or spoken against Germany. On the contrary, during his political campaigns he always referred to his wife's German antecedents in order to demonstrate his friendship for the German-American voters."

LISTS BRYAN WITH FREAKS.

Roosevelt Tells Club It Might Invite a Two-Headed Calf Next.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 27.—Inferentially cataloguing Colonel William Jennings Bryan as a freak side show exhibit, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt definitely labeled the ex-Secretary of State, as far as his own opinion is concerned, this morning in forceful language. As Roosevelt and some Progressive leaders were coming from a secret meeting at the U. S. Grant Hotel, an invitation was tendered to him in behalf of the San Diego Advertising Club to take luncheon. The Colonel had just refused a similar offer and said, "And your advertising club thinks that I have an hour to spend with you, too. If I had that much time I would spend it right here with you."

"But, Colonel, Bryan had luncheon with them when he was here," spoke up a bystander.

"Well, if they had Bryan for luncheon, that settles it, they most certainly can't have me," retorted Roosevelt. "Let them get a two-headed calf now."

AMERICANS SMILE AT WEISMANN'S SLURS

German Propagandist Attacks Best Blood in Country with President.

SECURITY LEAGUE GROWS

Taft and Roosevelt, Seventeen Governors, and Many Former Cabinet Members on Its Rolls.

When Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, President of the New York State German-American Alliance, denounced President Wilson as "a political bankrupt" and then added that the men who are backing the President in his insistence that Germany shall observe the rules of civilized warfare on the seas are "those who are engaged in forming the National League of Security" (the National Security League), he gave to the President the credit of having the unqualified support of more than 10,000 of the most prominent and most highly respected men in American life. Among these backers of the President, in addition to those mentioned by name by Weismann, are two ex-Presidents of the United States, more than a dozen ex-members of the Cabinet, seventeen Governors of States, more than a score of ex-Governors, and hundreds of the best known men in the political, business, professional, and other walks of life in this country.

Mr. Weismann, who has been prominent in the German propaganda movement in this country ever since the war in Europe started, and who has traveled all over the United States speaking for the German cause, in addressing the State convention of the German-American Alliance at Utica last Saturday night, and after denouncing the President as "a political bankrupt," said, according to the special dispatch printed in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES:

A war with Germany inevitably means an alliance with England and its Allies. Such an alliance with project this country into a world conflict, with all its direful consequences, and the result would be that American democracy would cease to exist. The men who are upholding the President's hands are the men who are engaged in forming the National League of Security. These men demand a big, strong military establishment.

Behind this demand stands Morgan, the chief pirate of Wall Street. Behind him stand the financiers of Wall Street, mostly allied with the financiers of England in floating a loan of $500,000,000 to enable the war to be prosecuted. These men—like Choate, Root, Lodge, Gardner—all of them in their public careers have never said an honest word for the interests of the people. Not one of them ever has advocated the cause of the people, but of the money power of the country. The money power wants war to save the millions they have poured into European coffers.

To find out who are "the men who are upholding the President's hands" a TIMES reporter inquired yesterday at the offices of the National Security League, 61 Pine Street. It was stated that the league would not dignify what Mr. Weismann had said with a formal reply. It was pointed out that the league is strictly non-political, that its membership is nationwide and that within the last few weeks, since the German situation became acute, its membership has increased about ninefold, until now it exceeds the 10,000 mark.

Here are a few of the members of the league who, according to the President of the New York State German-American Alliance, are "upholding the hands" of the President of the United States in this crisis in the country's history:

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, ex-President of the United States.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ex-President of the United States.
PHILANDER C. KNOX, ex-Secretary of State.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, ex-Ambassador to Great Britain.
Captain ULYSSES S. GRANT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and grandson of General Grant.
JOHN WANAMAKER, ex-Postmaster General.
CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, ex-Attorney General.
MYRON T. HERRICK, ex-Ambassador to France.
ELIHU ROOT, ex-Secretary of State.
TRUMAN L. NEWBERRY, ex-Secretary of the Navy.
VINCENT ASTOR.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT.
JAMES J. HILL.
DAVID R. FRANCIS, ex-Governor of Missouri.
JOHN B. KENDRICK, Governor of Wyoming.
JAMES E. FERGUSON, Governor of Texas.
L. B. HANNA, Governor of North Dakota.
FRANK B. WILLIS, Governor of Ohio.
WILLIAM C. McDONALD, Governor of New Mexico.
SAMUEL V. STEWART, Governor of Montana.
LUTHER E. HALL, Governor of Louisiana.
JAMES R. McCREERY, Governor of Kentucky.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Governor of Iowa.
MARCUS H. HOLCOMB, Governor of Connecticut.
CHARLES R. MILLER, Governor of Delaware.
PHILIP B. GOLDSBOROUGH, Governor of Maryland.
E. L. PHILLIP, Governor of Wisconsin.
R. LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN, Governor of Rhode Island.
JAMES WITHYCOMBE, Governor of Oregon.
GEORGE W. P. HUNT, Phoenix, Ariz.
EDMUND D. BOYLE, Carson City, Nev.
JACOB M. DICKINSON, ex-Secretary of War.
General LUKE E. WRIGHT, ex-Secretary of War.
HENRY L. STIMSON, ex-Secretary of War.
GEORGE VON L. MEYER, ex-Secretary of the Navy.
ALTON B. PARKER, former Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.
SAMUEL RAE, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The list could be added to at great length, and it would show how diversified in political belief and residence, are the men who Mr. Weismann says are backing President Wilson.

The records of the Security League show that it is growing by leaps and bounds in all parts of the country. New branches are springing up everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific, among recent city branches being those in Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Chattanooga, and Detroit. Nowhere has the growth been greater than in the Middle West, particularly the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, both of which have large German-American citizenships.

GERMAN AEROPLANES THAT CAN'T BE SEEN

Wings of New Transparent Material Invisible 3,000 Feet Up, Says Cologne Gazette.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, July 28.—Germany possesses invisible aeroplanes, according to The Cologne Gazette. The wings are made of a clear, transparent material called cellon, which is the invention of a German engineer named Knaubel.

Cellon, which is manufactured from cellulose and acetic acid, is tough, pliable, and non-inflammable, and is used instead of canvas. A machine covered with cellon is said to be virtually invisible above an altitude of 3,000 feet. Herr Knaubel made his first experiments with the material two years ago.

LETS MERCHANT SHIPS GO.

Great Britain Releases Two Vessels from This Port.

LONDON, July 27.—The Greek steamship Maleas, from New York for Piraeus, Greece, which had been held at Gibraltar for examination of certain items of her cargo, has been released.

The Danish steamship United States, bound from New York July 15 for Christiania and Copenhagen, which was held at Kirkwall, also has been released.

EXTRA SESSION TALK HAS NO SOLID BASIS

President Firm in View That Country is Better Off With Congressmen at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Predictions that President Wilson will call Congress in extra session in the Autumn, have no basis other than the fact that high officials of the Administration have, from time to time, discussed in an academic way, the possibility that the international situation might require Congressional deliberation. The President and his principal advisors are known to be opposed to having Congress at work prior to the regular Constitutional session, which will be begun on the first Monday in December.

In the opinion of the President, at least the opinion which he held up to a short time ago, and which is not known to have been modified in any degree, it would be unwise to have the Senate and House in full swing within the immediate future. Some Senators and Representatives have urged him to call an extra session, but he has not been responsive. As the President's view is understood here, he feels that with Congress in Washington, the temptation would be too great to discuss under the Capitol Dome delicate international problems which the Government finds it difficult to adjust, even with the country not aroused by legislative action

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK BY GERMAN ONE?

Report from Constantinople Tells of Battle of Undersea Boats in Dardanelles.

BERLIN, July 27, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.,)—The French submarine Mariotte was destroyed by a German submarine on July 26 in the Narrows of the Dardanelles, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Mittag Zeitung. Thirty-one members of the French submarine's crew were captured.

The Narrows where the engagement between the French and German submarines took place is about midway in the Dardanelles Strait between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmora. They are fifteen miles from the entrance to the Strait.

The French submarine Mariotte was built at Cherbourg in 1911. The vessel displaced 615 tons when submerged and was 215.7 feet long. She was fitted with six torpedo tubes and was capable of traveling fifteen knots an hour on the surface and ten knots when below.

Turks Report Gain of Trenches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27, (via London.)—An official statement given out today by the Turkish War Department says:

"A small Turkish reconnoitring detachment captured on July 25 near Seddul-Bahr a portion of enemy trenches and destroyed the defenders. We took 400 rifles with a quantity of ammunition and some bags filled with bombs."

GAVE AMPLE TIME TO LEELANAW CREW

Continued from Page 1.

for damages and reparation for the loss of the American sailing ship William P. Frye. It is thought here that this issue may be made more acute by the German Government setting up the same defense for the destruction of the Leelanaw that it did in the Frye case.

In the Leelanaw case, as in the Frye case, the United States will insist that the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1799 does not permit the destruction of an American vessel, found carrying contraband, when the captain of the steamer is ready to deliver out his contraband cargo. The German Government argues that this provision of the treaty expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and detain the contraband, and that if it cannot be accomplished in any other way the stopping of the supply may "in the extreme case be effected by the destruction of the contraband and of the ship carrying it."

As the commander of the submarine that destroyed the Leelanaw had enough time to tow the Captain and crew in open boats about fifty miles after the Leelanaw was sunk, it could hardly be argued that this was an "extreme case," justifying the destruction of the steamer—even under the German construction of the treaty of 1799. In the case of the Frye the commander of the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich demanded that the cargo of wheat be thrown overboard. While this was being done the Captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich decided to destroy the Frye under the plea of military necessity.

Article XIII. of the treaty of 1799 states, however, that "in the case supposed of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port, nor further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage."

In the Leelanaw case the facts, so far as known here, do not show that the commander of the submarine gave any orders to the master of the Leelanaw to throw overboard the cargo or that any of the cargo was jettisoned.

When the Leelanaw case is presented to the German Government it is expected that Berlin will seek to justify the action of the German submarine commander, both under the German interpretation of Article XIII. of the treaty of 1799, and under the principles laid down in the Declaration of London and the German Prize Ordinance. But even if the action of the submarine commander were supported by the Declaration of London, the position of the United States Government will be that the Declaration of London is not binding on the United States, which notified all the belligerents early in the war that that would not be accepted by the United States as operative during the present contest.

It is admitted here that the saving of the crew of the Leelanaw has removed from the case several dangerous aspects. There was an absence of tension today, for the case was regarded by officials as a diplomatic controversy which would require much legal argument.

Under the circular note sent by Germany to neutral Governments, which reached here May 11, an offer was made to arbitrate disputes which might arise in connection with attacks on neutral vessels. There was some discussion today on the possibility that in the event of a deadlock on the interpretation of the treaty, the subject might eventually be submitted for arbitration.

ANOTHER HARBY SHIP SAILS.

Owners of Leelanaw Start Schooner for War Zone.

Undaunted by the torpedoing of their steamer Leelanaw on July 25, the Harby Steamship Company of 15 William Street started the five-masted schooner Helen W. Martin yesterday for Archangel with a cargo of cotton under the command of Captain J. B. Monteith. She is the first five-masted schooner to make the trip to Europe, and was much admired as she lay at anchor with an American flag painted on either side of her hull. Captain Monteith, who has three American mates with him and a crew of fourteen men, including an engineer to run the donkey engine, expects to make the trip to Archangel in fifty days.

The tonnage of the Helen W. Martin is 2,285. She is 281 feet long. She was owned by Percy & Small of Bath, Me., from whom she was recently bought for $95,000 by the Harby Steamship Company, and was loaded by the Harriss-Irby Cotton Company.

KAISER'S BUSY LIFE AT THE WAR FRONTS

His Advice Often Sought and Acted Upon by Generals, Headquarters Observer Says.

GUARDED BY SECRET POLICE

Keeps in Touch with East and West by Telephone—Relations with Crown Prince Cordial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—Paul Schmeder, who claims to be one of those very few and highly favored correspondents who have lived at the Kaiser's headquarters since the beginning of the war, has just written a large volume in which he tells the German public all about the life which the War Lord leads at the front.

He scornfully rejects the theory circulated by the enemies of the Fatherland that the Kaiser's presence at the front disturbs the German generals, and maintains on the contrary that his advice is frequently sought and generally acted on by them.

The Kaiser's special train, in which he makes his famous and frequent rushes from one front to the other, consists, according to Schmeder, of ten carriages constructed on modern lines, comfortable, certainly, but not luxurious. At the beginning of the war the special train was painted a whitish blue color, so that the troops and civilians were always able to recognize and cheer the Emperor as he passed; but fear that hostile aviators might find the task of dropping bombs upon it made easier if they were aware of that fact has resulted in periodical repainting of the train in various colors.

"The necessity for this precaution," adds Schmeder, "will be obvious when I mention that a train purposely made to resemble in color and in form that of the Kaiser's was promptly bombarded by French flying men shortly after leaving the Frankfort railway station."

The safety of the Emperor in the field is guaranteed, he says, by his personal adjutants and by a large number of secret police, known as secret field police, who have been specially selected from all parts of Germany. It is their duty to keep the Kaiser under the closest observation, both in the field and at the headquarters of the General Staff. Others are spies are watching his movements and that no dynamiters are prowling in the neighborhood.

"To all appearances," the writer adds, "there seem to be no precautions taken for guarding the Kaiser, but as a matter of fact invisible eyes watch him day and night. There is an absolutely impenetrable barrier between him and the outside world.

"Naturally in the field and at headquarters the Emperor's movements are unhampered by his guards, and one frequently sees him talking serenely and smilingly to children he encounters in the towns which happen to be occupied by the General Staff.

"At headquarters recently established across the frontier in France the Emperor won the hearts of the inhabitants by coming out of his room a few minutes after his arrival in order to talk to the excited children who had gathered in front of the Kaiserhof."

Cabinet Ministers, court officials, doctors, Military Attachés, hairdressers, chauffeurs, and coachmen, says the writer, are included in the curious population which invades the town where the General Staff temporarily takes up its quarters. The first floor of the imperial headquarters looks like a telephone exchange, and so perfect is this telephone exchange and so perfect is the telephone system that the Kaiser can get into immediate communication with his army chiefs in the west and east, with Government representatives at Berlin, and even with his Ambassadors in neutral European countries. Men, not girls, are employed to work this telephone exchange, the presence of women at headquarters or at the front having been sternly prohibited by the military authorities.

Schmeder insists upon the friendly relations which exist between the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, and to emphasize this point gives a pen picture of the two royal personages strolling arm in arm down the streets of the French village.

Cabinet meetings when held at headquarters usually take place in the morning and councils of war at night after dinner. The Kaiser, of course, presides, the Chief of Staff or Chancellor, according to the nature of the meeting, seated on his right side.

TURKS WORKING HARD TO MAKE MUNITIONS

Supply Not Abundant Since Rumania's Embargo—Separate Peace Rumors Denied.

GENEVA, July 27, (via Paris.)—Nedjemkden Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Justice, who came to Switzerland last week by way of Vienna, has been operated on for appendicitis at the hospital of Dr. Roux in Lausanne. A correspondent talked with Fassun Eskell Effendi, who came to Switzerland with Nedjemkden, and he gave denial to reports that he and Nedjemkden were here, vested with official powers, to open separate peace negotiations with the Triple Entente powers.

"Turkey did not desire this war," said Fassun Effendi, "and would gladly see the arrival of peace, but all recent rumors concerning Turkey seeking a separate peace are untrue."

With regard to the stoppage of the passage of ammunition to Turkey by Rumania, Fassun Eskell said:

"In such a situation Turkey naturally cannot have an abundance of ammunition, but we are working hard at Constantinople, which is strongly fortified and can hold out for a long time. Evidently nobody can predict the end. The Turkish soldiers are fighting with the greatest heroism, realizing that it is a question of life and death, and that if we are defeated our national liberty will be ended. The late Balkan war was a war of injustice, because Turkey gave more liberty to its Macedonian subjects than they now enjoy."

BOMBARD TURKISH PORTS.

Russian Torpedo Boats Destroy 150 Sailing Craft.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—The following official bulletin was issued tonight:

In the Black Sea Russian torpedo boats have bombarded Samsoon and Rize, destroying 150 sailing craft near the Anatolian coast.

SWEDEN'S ARMY 540,000.

Called Largest and Most Efficient in Nation's History.

COPENHAGEN, July 28, (via London.)—The Swedish Army is now the largest and most efficient in the country's history, according to a statement issued here.

Since the outbreak of the war the army has been almost doubled. It now aggregates 540,000 trained men, of whom 360,000 are troops of the first line and the second line or landsturm. New training schools established since the war commenced have added 60,000 non-commissioner officers to the army.

ENGLAND SENDING NEW SHIPPING NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

concerning the attitude of the British Government as set forth in the British note. It may be summaried as follows:

Summary of Note Received.

1. The British Government contends that it has not departed from or altered the generally recognized principles of international law regarding blockade and contraband, and the treatment of neutral commerce, but has merely given new applications to existing principles of international law.

2. That the British Government cannot accept any doctrine that would treat every port of the British Isles as a blockaded port under the enforcement of the German submarine policy, while leaving Germany free to make use of certain natural neutral ports, such as Rotterdam, for commerce up the Rhine into Germany.

3. That the British Government is observing principles of international law sustained by decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the civil war cases, in which, the British Government contends, the court decided that the real criterion of neutral trade is neutral consumption, and that the mere fact that trade goes through a neutral country does not constitute it neutral trade.

4. The British Government contends that the former distinction between land and sea carriage of trade has disappeared, owing to the construction and development of railroads and the creation of the German canal system.

Test for Effective Blockade.

5. The principle of international law, as viewed by the British Government in making its reply, is that if a nation possesses command of the seas that nation can declare a lawful blockade and prevent trade with the enemy, and that the criterion of whether an effective blockade exists is whether a voyage to an enemy port is attended with exceptional risks.

6. That while the general principles of law remain the same, their application depends on circumstances, and while a belligerent has no right to endanger neutral lives or legitimate neutral trade between neutrals, trade destined for an enemy under the guise of being legitimate neutral commerce, cannot expect to pass freely through a neutral port into the enemy's country for use by the onemy.

7. In response to the American contention that neutral trade between neutrals has, as a matter of fact, been interfered with the British contention is that only neutral trade with belligerents is being interfered with and neutral trade with neutral nations contiguous to Germany is greater than it was prior to the war, and in excess of the precise amounts needed by the requirements of the population of those contiguous neutral countries.

8. In response to the American contention that American shippers have the precedents on their side, that the evidence is not sufficient to prove that the neutral trade interfered with by Great Britain has been in reality trade with the enemy, the British Government contends that the so-called neutral agents situated in neutral countries were in reality agents for Germany.

9. It is argued by the British Government that this is a matter of judicial proof or disproof, and as a juridical question must eventually, under the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, go before an arbitral court for determination, but that it would be impossible, at the present moment, with the war in Europe involving all six of the leading nations of Europe, to find a neutral arbitrator whose country was not immediately interested outside of South America.

10. That it must be obvious that the interests of Europe in the question of continuous voyages as understood in international law decisions of the two countries, England and the United States, are diametrically opposed to those of England and the United States.

It would thus appear to be the position of the British Government that differences found to exist between the two Governments as to the principles of law applicable, or respecting the application of those principles, which cannot be settled diplomatically, may be submitted at the first opportunity, probably not until the war in Europe is over, to arbitration under the existing treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

The arbitration treaty of June 4, 1908, between England and the United States provides that "differences which may arise of a legal nature" or "relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties" and "which may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th of July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third parties." This arbitration convention was negotiated by Elihu Root and James Bryce. It provides that in each case the two nations, before appealing to the Court of Arbitration, should conclude a special agreement clearly defining the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of procedure. Under the terms of the arbitration treaty the advice and consent of the Senate would have to be obtained by the President to the special agreement for arbitration.

SHIP INSURANCE LOWER.

Measure of Submarine Warfare's Effect, Says Sir Edward Hain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—"Since the beginning of the so-called German blockade by submarine the war risk insurance rate has been reduced to its minimum, while overseas freight rates have considerably fallen. That may be taken, apart from our indignation at the wanton destruction of human life, as being the measure of our concern over the submarine menace," said Sir Edward Hain at the annual meeting of the London General Shipowners' Society yesterday.

Dealing with the probable taxation of war profits, he said it was of vital importance that the mercantile marine should issue from the war with its financial resources unimpaired in order successfully to meet a keener competition probably than had ever been experienced before. During the war, he said, neutral shipping had reaped a very rich harvest by engaging on voyages prohibited to British vessels. It was said that the profits of the Greek mercantile marine for the current year would amount to £3,000,000, ($15,000,000,) and that other neutrals probably would show a proportionate result.

"Thus," said Sir Edward, "our competitors are in a much stronger financial position to develop their mercantile fleets and to compete with us than ever before."

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REPULSE GERMANS AT NAREW RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

captured one Zeppelin and 700 prisoners and several Maxims. An enmy counter-attack from Constantinow was repulsed by armored motor cars.

On the left bank of the Vistula at daybreak Monday there was a successful bayonet charge, the enemy's attempts "to approach the front of Nadarzyn-Pisseczno (southeast of Blonie) being repulsed.

On the Vistula and the Wieprz tranquility prevails.

East of the Wieprz to the River Bug the fighting continues. In this region Monday evening large enemy forces captured a portion of the Russian trenches, but were expelled from them in a subsequent counter-attack. Particularly vigorous attacks in the neighborhood of Geeoubie were successively repulsed.

On the Bug stubborn fighting is taking place in the region of Sokol and Potourzhitsa, where a portion of the enemy's forces crossed the river.

On the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy has delivered ineffectual attacks.

Earlier Report of Operations.

An earlier report of the operations, dated Monday night, read as follows:

In the direction of Tukum, toward Shlok, (midway between Tukum and Riga,) the enemy's offensive, which began Saturday, was repulsed with the assistance of ships' guns, (evidently on vessels in the Gulf of Riga.)

North of the Niemen the enemy approached the Pomewiaz-Keydany front. On the road to Kovno from the southwest there has been some fighting.

On the Narew front the enemy continues unsuccessfully to attack our positions of the Pissa River, near the village of Sinvatki. South of Rozan, after a stubborn encounter with the German who had crossed the Narew, we threw them back in the region near the mouth of the Orz as far as the village of that name.

Southeast of Pultusk (north of Warsaw) the enemy's attacks were repulsed. Small engagements were begun with the advanced defenses of Novo Georgievsk.

On the left bank of the Vistula enemy attacks on Ivangorod's advanced works were repulsed with success. Between the Vistula and the Wieprz the artillery duel continues.

Between the Wieprz and the Bug the battle continues with great intensity. On the 25th the enemy attacked along this whole front with the exception of the immediate vicinity of the Wieprz.

North of Grubechow the enemy delivered an energetic attack with strong forces, but our troops repulsed almost all the assaults and successfully counter-attacked. There has been no change on this front except in a few villages, which pass from hand to hand.

There has been no fighting on the Bug, the Zlota Lipa, or the Dniester.

Successes Claimed by Teutons.

BERLIN, July 27.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

In the eastern war theatre: An attack from Mitau was repulsed. Between Poswol, south of Mitau, and the Niemen River we are closely following the retreating enemy.

Russian attempts yesterday to push back our troops advancing across the Narew River by a great simultaneous attack from the line of Goworowo (east of Rozan), Wyszkow, and Serock (south of Pultusk), completely failed. We captured 3,319 Russians and 13 machine guns.

To the east and southeast of Rozan our troops are pursuing the defeated enemy, who advanced from an eastern direction.

Fighting for the Prut, southeast of Pultusk, is proceeding.

The situation before Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw is unchanged.

In the southeastern war theatre: There is nothing new to report in the region of Ivangorod.

North of Hrubieszow we ejected the enemy from several villages, capturing 3,941 Russians, among them 10 officers.

Otherwise the situation of the German troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 27, via London.—The War Office today issued the following communication:

After the storming of Sokol (Galicia) by our troops, fighting continued for the possession of the height southeast of the town, which is especially important for the maintenance of the Bug River crossings. Yesterday our brave troops stormed this position and captured twenty officers and 3,000 men and five machine guns.

The fighting north of Grubechow (north of Sokol in Poland) is progressing successfully. Otherwise the situation in the northeast is unchanged.

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AMERICAN DOCTOR TO SAVE GERMANS

James J. Hogan Goes to Europe to Use His Gelatin Solution on Wounded Soldiers.

INCREASES BLOOD PRESSURE

Effect Continues Long Enough to Give Patient a Better Chance of Rallying from an Operation.

Dr. James J. Hogan, M. R. C. S., of San Francisco, who has devoted years to the work of perfecting a gelatin solution which may be injected into the veins of persons suffering from shock and loss of blood, and thus make possible operations which otherwise would have little or no chance of a successful outcome, has gone to Europe to aid in saving the lives of soldiers wounded in battle. He sailed on Saturday on the Bergensfjord for Bergen, Norway, and will proceed probably to Germany. He took with him several trunks full of material and formulae.

Once his work is started, Dr. Hogan is confident of saving many lives, as he feels that there are thousands of cases daily in the war zone in which his discovery can be put into use. He was going to Europe, he said, because he felt that he would find there the opportunity to do more good for humanity than on this side of the Atlantic. His experiments and the results obtained are pretty well known in this country and, according to Dr. Hogan, his solution has been used in many cases with great success.

Dr. Hogan talked freely about his experiments and his plans just before he sailed, and much detailed information about his discovery and the work he has done here is given in an article he wrote, under the heading "The Intravenous Use of Colloidal (Gelatin) Solutions in Shock," for the Journal of the American Medical Association of Feb. 27.

Solution Not Quickly Absorbed.

The great merit of Dr. Hogan's discovery, according to his article, is that it remains in the veins of the person weakened by loss of blood and does not, like the various salt solutions, lose its effect soon after injection by being absorbed by the tissues or by passing off in other ways. In part, Dr. Hogan wrote:

Periodically in medical and surgical practice we are brought face to face with a series of signs and symptoms that are in essence the expression of an abnormally low blood pressure, and which, when sufficiently marked, serve to kill a patient.

Not alone is the list of pathologic states in which a low blood pressure is observed very long, but the explanations given by different authors as to why the low blood pressure exists in any given state are very different. From a therapeutic point of view, however, its ground is held in common by all authors: They are agreed that a saving of life is intimately associated with or rendered possible only by our success in raising the blood pressure and keeping it up until such time as the patient himself succeeds in overcoming the conditions which are responsible for the low blood pressure.

Simple as it would seem to attain this end, its accomplishment practically is still a matter of debate. The problem involved is perhaps best presented if we consider the effects of simple hemorrhage. If by accident or otherwise one of the large vessels in a man or a laboratory animal is opened, we observe following each other in rapid succession and in the course of a very few minutes all those alarming signs which reach their climax in death.

Problems to be Solved.

When now we try to say why this occurs it is quickly brought home to us that the most serious mischief done by the hemorrhage does not reside in a great loss of red blood corpuscles or in a loss of certain of the chemical constituents found in the blood, hemoglobin or certain salts, but in a diminution in the volume of the circulating blood.

Dr. Hogan then gives in detail the effects of the injection of several of the salt solutions which increase the blood pressure temporarily, but even when continued are absorbed by the tissues or pass off. The problem, he pointed out, was to find a solution which would remain in the veins. It became evident, he said, that only a proper colloidal solution could be injected intravenously with the hope that it would remain in the blood vessels and so maintain any rise in blood pressure gained by such means over any considerable period of time. Continuing he wrote:

After what has been said it must be self-evident that the best transfusion fluid is whole blood. But the obvious difficulties and dangers attendant on the carrying out of a man-to-man blood transfusion limits its usefulness. The liquid of next choice for perfusion is that which most nearly approaches blood, namely, blood serum. Human blood serum, however, is difficult to obtain.

It was to meet these various objections that a colloidal solution suitable for intravenous injection in clinical cases, and obtainable from other than human sources, was sought. The materials available for such use are limited, but as our previous experiments on animals and the clinical abstracts given below would tend to show, properly prepared gelatin solution may be used intravenously without danger.

How to Prepare Solution.

Under the heading, "Preparation of Gelatin Solution for Intravenous Use," Dr. Hogan wrote:

Twenty-five gm. of the purest gelatin, 1.5 gm. of sodium chloride, and 100 c. c. of distilled water are placed in a flask and boiled for fifteen minutes. The resulting solution is filtered through heavy paper in a hot funnel and then autoclaved for an hour at 124 C., (255.2 F.) It is then chilled in an ice box. The gelatin has the proper colloidal qualifications if under these circumstances it solidifies. In this form the gelatine is kept until needed. In order to prepare the transfusion mixture the flask of gelatine is warmed until it melts, when it is added to 1,000 c. c. 0.9 per cent. sodium chloride, to which have been added 2 gm. of sodium carbonate crystals, all warmed to body temperature. The instructions as here given must be carefully followed, otherwise trouble will be encountered from the fact that, as ordinarily done, the heating necessary to sterilize properly the gelatin decomposes it and so destroys the very properties for which it is used. When heated in the presence of a sufficient concentration of salt this decomposition is practically avoided.

Dr. Hogan gives a number of cases in which the solution has been used with success.

FRENCH CONTINUE ADVANCE IN ALSACE

Capture Heights Dominating the Valley of the Fecht Along a Front of More Than a Mile.

TOWNS ARE BOMBARDED

French Shell Westende and Middlekerke, While Germans Attack Arras and Dunkirk Again.

LONDON, July 27.—The French War Office reports tonight another success in Alsace, to the north of Münster, which apparently is their objective, and the repulse of a series of German counter-attacks. The French have concentrated a lot of artillery in this region, and with high explosives have been simply tearing up the German defensive works, which are among the strongest along the whole line.

The position gained is a height, about a mile and a third in extent, 650 feet above the first French trenches, and it is said to dominate the principal valley of the Fecht River, along which the French have been making steady progress.

Berlin today admitted the loss of "advanced trenches" on the height.

On the north of the long line held by the French there was renewed activity today. Arras was twice bombarded, a fire was started, and one civilian was killed. French guns have been turned on Westende and Middlekerke, on the Belgian coast, to repay the bombardment of Dunkirk and Furnes by the Germans. Bombs were dropped in Dunkirk last evening by a German aviator, but caused no damage.

In the Argonne there have been heavy artillery duels, and the Germans announce they have occupied some hostile trenches to the west of the forest.

This official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Artois, in the sector of Souchez, the cannonade has become more intense. The town of Arras was twice bombarded. A fire which was started was quickly extinguished. One civilian was killed.

From the Somme to the Aisne there has been continuous activity on the part of the artillery of both sides.

In the Argonne a violent cannonade has occurred along the whole front.

In Alsace our troops yesterday achieved the conquest of a very strongly organized position which the Germans occupied, at an altitude of about 650 feet above our initial trenches, on the crest of Lingekopf, Schratzmannele and Barrenkopf—that is to say, on a front of two kilometers (about a mile and a third.) These heights dominate the principal valley of the Fecht as well as the great road from Nôtre Dame des Trois Epis.

We made prisoners of several officers and more than 100 men belonging to five different regiments.

The French War Office in the afternoon gave out this statement:

A bombardment yesterday of Furnes and of East Dunkirk was followed by a retaliatory fire from our guns on the German barracks at Westende and at Middelkerke.

Five bombs thrown down yesterday evening by a German aviator on Dunkirk caused no damage.

In the Artois district, particularly the sector of Souchez, last night saw artillery exchanges and engagements with hand grenades.

In the Argonne two German efforts to attack near Layon and Binarville-la-Harazée were checked with ease.

In the Vosges we succeeded yesterday evening in extending and consolidating our positions on the crest of the Lingekopf, and in occupying a height located between the river Linge and the stone quarries. On three different ent occasions the enemy delivered counter-attacks, but without success.

The German artillery yesterday bombarded Mount Schlucht.

The German Army Headquarters' Staff today gave out the following official statement:

Weak French attacks to the north of Souchez and mine explosions in Le Mesnil district and in the Champagne were unsuccessful.

West of the Argonne we occupied some hostile trenches.

Owing to a renewed bombardment by the French of Thiaucourt we replied by bombarding Pont-à-Mousson.

In the Vosges the enemy yesterday evening captured our advanced trenches on Lingskopf, north of Munster.

Near Ronco, northwest of Tourcoing, a French aeroplane was forced to descend, and near Peronne an English machine and its occupants were captured.

FRENCH WOMEN'S PROTEST.

Well-Known Names on Resolution Regarding the Sale of Alcohol.

PARIS, July 27.—A committee of "the crusade of the womon of France," including Mmes. Alphonse Daudet, Emile Zola, Poincaré, Viviani, Augagneur, and Déroulède, the Duchesse de Rohan, and the Comtesse de Greffulhe, passed a resolution today condemning the sale of alcoholic beverages in the shops of confectioners, tobacconists, and coal merchants, and demanding that the sale of spirits be prohibited in communities where munitions of war are manufactured.

The Prefect of Police, who is charged with the enforcement of the anti-alcoholic order issued by General Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, has, at the request of the Liquor Dealers' Association, defined the alcoholic beverages contemplated in the order. These exclude beers and non-aromatized natural wines containing lecs than sixteen degrees of alcohol.

CAN'T GET THE PRESIDENT.

And "Neutrality League" Finds Bryan's Price as Speaker Too High.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The invitation by the "American Neutrality League," which protests against the shipments of war munitions to the anti-Germanic allies, to speakers of national reputation to deliver addresses at an anti-war day demonstration Saturday, have been generally declined. Among the national celebrities announced at various times as having been invited to speak were President Wilson, former Secretary of State Bryan, Speaker Champ Clark, United States Senator Stone, Jane Addams of Chicago, and Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago.

President Wilson, through Secretary Tumulty, sent this response to the invitation of the league, addressed to John C. Meyers, who has charge of the demonstration:

The President asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, and to say that, while your courtesy is appreciated, he feels that it would not be proper, nor is it possible, for him to attend the meeting in question.

Mayor Kiel of St. Louis also declined the invitation.

The officials of the league said they could not get Bryan because his price was too high. He wanted $500 and 50 per cent. of the gate receipts, it is said. It was also stated by an official of the league that some big German advertisers refused to take space in the program if Bryan was to be one of the speakers.

While the discussion of speakers was under way today, Kort von Reppert made a speech insisting that the league should control the utterances of the speakers. He urged that if Speaker Clark should come to make a speech he must not be permitted to say anything not in harmony with the objects of the league, one of the principal objects of which is to prevent the exportation of arms to the enemies of Germany.

ITALIANS IN TRIPOLI RETREAT FROM FEZZAN

Revolt Fomented by German and Turkish Officers Compels Retirement to Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 27.—So serious is the revolt of the Senussi tribes, fomented against the Italians in Tripoli by Turkish and German officers, that the Italians have been compelled for the time being to withdraw from Fezzan and retire nearer the coast. Fezzan is a territory 400 miles long by 300 wide, bounded by Tripoli on the north and on all other sides by the great Sahara desert. The mixed races of Africans which people it number anywhere from 100,000 to 150,000.

In the first of a series of articles on Tripoli the Giornale d'Italia points out that for some time conditions in the colony have been anything but satisfactory, owing principally to German and Turkish intrigues. Several detachments of Turkish and German officers succeeded in landing in Libya and going into the interior. Their advent there always was followed by new difficulties for the Italians. In fact Turkey has never ceased her intrigues, the article says, since the Italo-Turkish war in June of last year.

The Italian Government has been informed that the Young Turks decided to launch a manifesto to the Senussi, inciting them to make themselves felt, which they did immediately, with the result above set forth. There is not the slightest question of abandoning the colony, but the retirement has been made as a necessary precaution.

The outbreak of war in the Italian possessions in Libya is reported in The Frankfurter Zeitung of June 30, just received in New York. In a Berlin dispatch the paper states that Dutch travelers, arriving from the Dutch Indies, told of learning at Suez that the Italians in retreating from the interior of Libya, to the coast had lost 1,600 killed and between 3,000 and 4,000 men wounded.

AUSTRIAN SEA AND AIR RAID.

Warships Shell Coast While Airships Drop Bombs on Verona.

ROME, July 27.—Certain light Austrian cruisers and four Austrian torpedo boat destroyers at dawn today bombarded several points on the railroad which runs along the shore of the Adriatic, between Senigallia, sixteen miles west-northwest of Ancona, and Pesaro. At the same time several shells were thrown into the villages of Fano and Senigallia.

At the same hour two hydro-aeroplanes dropped bombs on Ancona. Neither bombardment killed or wounded any one, and the damage inflicted was slight.

VERONA, July 27.—About a dozen bombs were dropped on this city today by an Austrian aeroplane. There was no victims of the air attack, and the damage done to property was insignificant.

An alarm was given as soon as the Austrian machine made its appearance over Verona early this morning, and all lights were extinguished. All the forts defending the city directed a fire at the aeroplane which, after throwing down the missiles, succeeded in escaping.

Verona is a fortified city, the headquarters of the commandant of the Third Army Corps. Next to Venice, it is the most important town of the Italian Compartimento of Venetia. It is situated at the base of the Tyrolese Alps, on both banks of the River Adige, sixty-two miles west of Venice.

It was one of the fortified cities of the famous Quadrilaterat—Peschiera, Mantua, Legnago, and Verona—embracing an area of about 500 square miles, by which Austria commanded Northern Italy previous to the Austro-Prussian-Italian war of 1866.

Verona is distinguished by its striking medieval palaces. Its institutions comprise academies of painting and sculpture, a municipal library of about 160,000 volumes, and several museums containing valuable collections of art, natural history, and antiquities.

ISONZO BATTLES TERRIFIC.

Called by German Observer "Mightiest and Most Frightful of War."

BERLIN, July 27, (via London.)—The battles between the Italians and Austrians along the Isonzo River are described by the correspondent in Tyrol of the Lokal Anzeiger as the "mightiest and most frightful of the world war."

The great struggle has lasted a week, the correspondent says, without any decision having been reached. The principal Italian onslaught has been directed against the Doberdo Plateau, where the artillery fire exceeds in intensity that of the battles at Tarnow and Gorlice, in Galicia. The correspondent adds:

"The conflict, which is being directed from captive balloons, lasted three days without any interruption, and after only a few hours' pause, was resumed. The Austrian Army, which is composed of soldiers of nearly all the nationalities in the dual monarchy, endures the terriole fire bravely, and when the Italians gain a position they are soon thrown out of it.

"Italian aviators are continually seeking to destroy the railways at the rear of the Austrian lines, especially around Nabresina, but thus far they have done no great damage."

GENEVA, July 26, (via Paris July 27.)—The Tribune prints the following regarding operations in the Italian war theatre:

"The Austrians fight with utter contempt for death, and the losses on both sides are frightful, but those of the Austrians appear heavier, the Italian artillery mowing them down in masses.

"On the Carso Plateau the Italians are advancing in the direction of Gorizia.

"On Monte Nero the Italians have carried several portions of the enemy's positions.

"At Podgora the Italians repulsed all Austrian attacks, notwithstanding the extreme violence with which they were delivered."

First Italian General Killed.

UDINE, July 27.—General Antonio Cantore has been killed in battle on the Isonzo front. He is the first officer of that rank lost by Italy. He won a General's commission by the heroism he displayed during operations in Tripoli. Armed only with a riding whip, he directed his men from the most exposed positions, declaring he would be ashamed to run less risk than his soldiers.

1,000 ITALIANS GO TO FIGHT.

One Ship Carries Men Enough for a Regiment from New York.

Among passengers sailing today on the Dante Alighieri for Naples and Genoa are Princess Rospigliosi and the infant Prince Camillo, W. John Murray, Señor Oreste Ferrara, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, and Señora Ferrara; Captain Dr. Nicola Carlucci, Italian Army; Dr. Alexander Oldini, Lieutenant Guido Memo, Lieutenant Amadeo Funaro, Tullio Santini, L .M. Prochet, M. Berizzi, L. Berizzi, B. Frank Davis, and Meredith A. O'Neill, the two latter going to Vienna on a special mission for the United States Government.

The Dante Alighieri will have 100 second cabin passengers and 1,500 in the steerage, 1,000 Italian volunteers being among the latter. The ship will carry about 2,000 tons of general cargo, but no ammunition.

FRANCE REWARDS NORTON.

Military Cross for Founder of American Ambulance Corps.

LONDON, July 27.—Professor Richard Norton, founder of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, which is the chief Red Cross unit in the Second French Army, has received the Military Cross from the French Government. The decoration was sent to Professor Norton with a letter warmly praising the work of his corps.

BRITISH HAVE LOST 330,995 MEN IN WAR

Navy Casualties Up to July 20, 9,106; for the Army, Up to July 18, They Were 321,889.

266,903 LOST IN FRANCE

While the Dardanelles Has Claimed 49,238 Soldiers—4,000 Army Officers Killed, 499 from Navy.

LONDON, July 27.—The casualties in the British Army and Navy have reached a total of 330,995, according to the printed statement issued by Premier Asquith.

The total naval casualties up to July 20 were 9,106, and the military casualties to July 18 were 321,889. The naval losses were divided as follows:

Officers killed, 499; wounded, 87; missing, 29; men killed, 7,430; wounded, 787; missing, 274.

The military losses were divided as follows:

Killed.

	Officers.	Men.
France	3,288	48,372
Dardanelles, (including naval division	567	7,567
Other theatres of operations, excluding Southwest Africa.	145	1,445
	4,000	57,384

Total killed, 61,384.

Wounded.

	Officers.	Men.
France	6,803	150,308
Dardanelles	1,379	28,035
Other theatres	248	3,247
	8,430	188,190

Total wounded, 196,620.

Missing.

	Officers.	Men.
France	1,168	50,969
Dardanelles	198	10,892
Other theatres	22	641
	1,383	62,502 killed,

Total missing, 63,885. Total wounded, and missing, 321,889.

Total Casualties by War Theatres.

	Officers.	Men.
France	11,254	255,649
Dardanelles	2,144	47,094
Other theatres	415	5,333
	13,813	308,076

Total military casualties, 321,889.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on June 9 that the total British casualties, excluding the naval division, had been 258,069 up to May 31, in killed, wounded, and missing. This shows casualties in the army alone of 63,820 between May 31 and July 18.

A statement made in London on June 15 giving the number of killed, wounded, and missing in the British Navy up to May 31 as 13,547, evidently was erroneous in the face of Premier Asquith's statement.

On April 11, H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary for War, announced the total of British losses since the beginning of the fighting as 139,347. If his figures were correct the British have lost 182,542 men in the last fourteen weeks, an average of 13,000 a week.

Great Britain is the only one of the powers engaged in the war, which has announced from time to time her total casualties. Germany has issued at home full lists by name of all men killed, wounded, or missing, but the Government has given out no official total. No comprehensive lists of casualties have been given out by France, Russia, Austria-Hungary or Italy.

CAN'T TEMPT LLOYD GEORGE

London Paper Says False Friends Would Lure Him from Democracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a long editorial article on "Lloyd George and His Future" which pays a tribute to the national services of the Minister of Munitions, but asserts that Mr. Asquith is the only possible prime minister. Continuing, the Daily Chronicle says:

"It is a thousand pities that some Liberal members of the House of Commons have accepted the ridiculous fable that Mr. Lloyd George was seeking by devious means to unsaddle Mr. Asquith. A fantastic story has been current of an alleged secret deal between Mr. Lloyd George and the Tory democrats for cooperation after the war on the basis of a program which would include tariff reform and conscription. People who have swallowed that kind of concoction will believe anything.

"Mr. Lloyd George has a right to complain that he has been made the object of these unworthy suspicions on the part of some Liberals. They must be purblind if they cannot see that his political future is bound up indissolubly with the future of democratic progress. There may possibly be a new alignment of political parties after the war, but it does not require prophetic gifts to predict that Mr. Lloyd George will remain on the side of progress and liberty.

"Forces are at work which are seeking to win him over to reaction. They will not succeed. He cannot breathe in that atmosphere. The incomparable leader of British democracy is not going to be lured from the path of duty by the seductions and flatteries of false friends.

"When the war is over the cause of democracy, not alone in this country, but also in Europe, will need men of faith and vision and courage to inspire and lead it. Pre-eminent among those ment will be Mr. Lloyd George We, for our part, confidently anticipate that when peace once more reigns among the nations he will play a conspicuous and honorable part in laying the foundations and building the superstructure of a new and better social order."

ENGLAND BUYS OUR BONDS?

Supposed Explanation of Recent Activity on the London Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.—The Times in its financial article this morning says:

"The buying of American bonds, which was such a noticeable feature among dealings in the city on Monday, had, in fact, been also going on for two or three days at the end of last week, and was continued yesterday in some quarters. The explanation has been taken to be that it was for American account as a result of Government disbursements here in payment for orders placed in the United States.

"Yesterday, however, the firm belief spread in the money market that the buying was being done for the Government itself, the interpretation put on these purchases of American bonds being that they were to be used in connection with the placing of a loan in New York.

"There has been so much discussion for weeks past as to the prospect of the British Government borrowing in New York, with the object of affecting American exchange, that such a belief and such an interpretation in financial circles are easily accounted for. Whether they are correct time will show.

"From the character of some of the bonds which have changed hands the inference is drawn that if they have been acquired by the Government for this purpose they are to be used as collateral for a loan after the example set by the recent French borrowing in New York, and not simply to be sold against Government purchases."

Flag Day in Jamaica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 27.—Jamaica today celebrated what was known as Flag Day, with enthusiasm. Flags were sold, and the proceeds devoted to the contingent fund. The Governor spoke to the people on the meaning of the celebration. $50 was the highest sum for which a flag was sold.

WANAMAKER DROPS LEAGUE OFFICE

Out as Chairman of Defense Society Branch Following Proposal to Buy Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—John Wanamaker resigned as Chairman of the Philadelphia branch of the National Security League today when the executive and membership committees of that newly formed local organization met at the Union League to perfect the organization.

Mr. Wanamaker explained that his remarks at the first informal meeting held at the Racquet Club last Thursday night, in which he proposed buying Belgium for $100,000,000,000, and also proposed that the United States end the European war by placing a prohibitive import and export duty on all sorts of goods, had gained wide publicity and confused the issue of the league. Therefore, he felt that his position was untenable in that he might cause embarrassment to the movement.

Mr. Wanamaker admitted that his mail had been swamped with letters protesting against his proposal, and he also pointed out that the newspapers of the land had received and printed letters declaring his suggestion impracticable. Not wishing to permit his personal views to cloud the real issues and the aims of the National Security League, he said he thought it best he should withdraw from the Chairmanship of the Philadelphia organization. Mr. Wanamaker retained his membership in the organization, and also promised his support financially and otherwise in the work.

In a speech of some length he reiterated his ideas about purchasing Belgium for one hundred billion dollars, if necessary, and also his plans about stopping the shipping of arms, ammunition, and all goods abroad to the warring nations in an effort to force a halt in the great war. He said he wished it understood that he believed in national preparedness as advocated by the National Security League, and would do his share in promoting any plan that would make this country safe from attack.

Many of the local members of the league objected most seriously to Mr. Wanamaker's proposition to place a practical embargo on all ammunition and other goods to the warring nations. In view of the fact that only the Allies are buying here, and that Germany is protesting against this, the members said Mr. Wanamaker's proposal could not be taken in any other way than pro-German. Mr. Wanamaker denied he ever intended anything in this direction, and that his only desire was to force a halt on the greatest slaughter in the history of the world.

To show that his proposal had not been ridiculed by every one, Mr. Wanamaker submitted a letter he had received from David Beach of Bridgeport, Conn., who had already organized the World's Liquidating and Refunding Company, a huge insurance proposition, which, Mr. Beach says, would be able to raise $110,000,000,000 and allow the purchase of Belgium by the people of the United States. Mr. Beach wants Mr. Wanaker to head the gigantic insurance company. He not only wrote the merchant a letter, but inclosed a bond which he had already had printed. These bonds are in various denominations from $1,000 to $10,000, and are figured on a premium basis of $35 and to carry interest at 4½ per cent.

DUTCH HOLD UP STEAMER

But Suspected American Oil Ship Is Released at Batavia.

BATAVIA, Java, July 27.—The American oil steamship Maverick, 1,118 tons, from Los Angeles, on reaching the Java Sea was held up by a Dutch warship as a suspect.

The vessel was brought to Batavia, and after an inspection of her papers was released.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The American steamship Maverick has for some time been engaged in missions of which shipping men profess to know little.

The vessel was sold by the Standard Oil Company of California to the Craig Shipbuilding Company at Long Beach, Cal., several months ago. It was reported at the time that the Maverick was transferred immediately to another owner. Fred Jebsen of San Francisco, a former Lieutenant in the German navy, was reported to have been a bidder for the vessel. Jebsen was sought by J. O. Davis, Collector of the Port, in connection with an investigation of traffic with Mexican ports, but disappeared about two months ago.

The Maverick caused much speculation recently by her actions off the coast of Southern California and Lower California. She was reported to have taken a cargo of supplies for an island for transfer to another vessel. Recently the Maverick put out of Hilo, Hawaii, for Batavia.

PREPARING DEFENSE DATA FOR PRESIDENT

Army and Navy Officials Shortly Will Report Progress on New Plans.

REORGANIZATION OF ARMY

Secretary Garrison Will Withhold Details Until Scheme Is Complete—Naval Plans Tentative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Officials of the War and Navy Departments began today a series of conferences for the purpose of preparing preliminary reports for President Wilson, to show progress made in formulating plans for better national defense, upon which work has been in progress for several months. Secretary Garrison, who came to Washington this morning from Seabright, N. J., conferred throughout the day with Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the Army General Staff; Brig. Gen. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff; Major Gen. Aleshire, head of the Quartermaster's Corps; Brig. Gen. Mills, Chief of the Militia Division of the General Staff; Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and other officers. The General Board of the Navy held a meeting to get data ready for Secretary Daniels to present to President Wilson on the latter's return to Washington.

It is not the intention of either army or navy officials to perfect programs at this time for a comprehensive scheme of national defense. President Wilson wants to know first what progress has been made toward agreeing on such programs.

Secretary Garrison said that he hoped to be able to present to President Wilson when the latter returned from Cornish a general outline of the proposed army reorganization. It was not a rush order, said Mr. Garrison, and his report would cover work the War Department had been doing for some time.

The General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is the President, decided at its meeting today that it would not attempt at this time to complete its plans for an increase of the fleet or determine its recommendations on other phases of naval preparedness. An outline of the present views of the board will be presented to Secretary Daniels for the information of the President; the members thought it wiser to wait until just prior to the convening of Congress before perfecting the naval construction program. They were influenced by the desire to get additional information with the progress of naval warfare in Europe.

Not Formulated as a Whole.

Secretary Garrison said that the policy of army reorganization had not been completed, and that he had been embarrassed by the publication of unauthentic statements along this line. He asked that all quarters refrain from pressing the department prematurely for details. Mr. Garrison said:

"I am constantly being asked to make statements about the military policy as a whole or about specific details. My reason for refusing to make anything public at this time is that the policy has not yet been formulated with its details sufficiently worked out to make it possible to present it as a whole. If some one or more of the various parts are put forth separately, they might excite opposition, which would be entirely dissipated, if not turned into approval, when considered in connection with the whole plan.

"I feel that all sensible, patriotic persons wish to see a wise, sensible, practical, adequate military policy adopted. We are working toward that end. I ask every earnest advocate of a proper military policy to devote himself as suggested and to abstain from pressing for details until the appropriate time has come to give them."

Naval Building Program.

The General Board of the Navy adopted a policy of construction twelve years ago to which it has adhered. This provided for building a battleship fleet of forty-eight vessels with lesser units and auxiliaries. The lessons of the European war have accentuated the need of submarines, and since the board's program was adopted the battle cruiser has become an important factor in naval warfare. But the board still believes that "the power of a fleet is to be measured by the number and efficiency of its heavy fighting units or battleships," and so stated, in the language quoted, after the European war was begun. In 1908 the building program was three battleships in arrears, and to make good this deficiency the board began the practice of recommending that four battleships be authorized each year, so as to provide for the completion of the original program in 1915.

Submarines of large size and capable of a steaming radius that will enable them to accompany the fleet on long voyages are favored by the board. One such vessel was authorized by Congress two years ago. Last year the board recommended that three more large submarines be authorized. Congress appropriated money to build two. It is expected that this year the board, in addition to recommending the construction of four dreadnought battleships of battle cruisers, sixteen destroyers and sixteen coast submarines, will suggest that a considerable number of fleet submarines be provided. As much as $5,000,000 for aviation may be asked. Scout cruisers are badly needed, in the opinion of naval experts, and the construction of some of these vessels probably will be urged.

SAW FATHER LED TO DEATH.

New Jersey Woman, Returning from Poland, Tells of Spy Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—After having been detained for a year at Plotzk, twelve miles west of Warsaw, where she was visiting her parents, Mrs. Frederick Rahm reached her home at 419 Court Street today.

Mrs. Rahm is a native of Russian Poland, but of German parents. Before the war was declared between Germany and Russia her father was an instructor in the public schools at Plotzk.

"I saw my father with a rope around his neck led off to a Russian prison condemned to die as a German spy," she said, "because he was a German. The Russians took him and others for spies, although he had lived quietly at home when he was not teaching school. My mother was told when she protested that she was fortunate not to be condemned to die, too."

It was through the efforts of her husband, who is an American citizen, that Mrs. Rahm and her son Frederick, 7 years old, were enabled to go to Copenhagen. The State Department communicated with the American Consul at Berlin, who had Mrs. Rahm released.

WAR BOOMS INDIA'S JUTE.

Calcutta Shipped 13,000,000 Bags to England Alone in May.

CALCUTTA, July 27.—War has brought great prosperity to the jute trade, mainly on account of the great demand for bags. In May alone Calcutta sent to England 13,000,000 bags, half as many as in a full year of peace, and to Russia 4,500,000. South America and the United States have also been very large customers.

In the last completed year, during two-thirds of which war was being waged, the United States took 73,000,000 bags, valued at more than $5,000,000, and two-thirds of Bengal's output of yarn.

Smokers of TURKISH TROPHIES Cigarettes fifteen years ago —are smokers of TURKISH TROPHIES Cigarettes today!

Makers of the Perfect Cigarette Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

$19.50 for Stein-Bloch Silk Suits

Norfolk and Regular Sack Models that sold all season at $25 and $30, now reduced to $19.50.

$3.75 for All-Wool Flannel Trousers, Plain White or Striped.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Mareau
PHOTOGRAPHER
258 Fifth Av., Near 29th St.
Half Price on All Styles of Photographs
During the Summer Months
before moving into our new Studio next fall.
FIFTH AVE. AND FIFTIETH ST.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Will Continue To-Day
Semi-Annual Sale
Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

This is our regular stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
33 TO 46 CHEST.
Two, three and four button, soft roll front models, of hairline overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna and English tweeds; many half silk lined (also Tuxedo Suits, galloon bound collar and cuffs; sizes incomplete).
15.00
Heretofore $21.50 to $27.50

Men's Custom Tailored Suits
33 TO 46 CHEST.
One, two, three or four button models, of hairline overplaids, Glen Urquhart or tartan plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna and English tweeds, soft roll front; natural shoulders.
20.00
Heretofore $30.00 to $40.00
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Will Close Out To-Day
Men's "Banister" Shoes
"Banister" Low Shoes in the newest models of mahogany, tan or black Russia calf; also imported French patent calf, with tops of same, taupe or fawn buckskin.
4.00
Regular Prices $7.00 and $8.00

Men's Low Shoes
Of mahogany, black or tan, Russia calf or patent colt, with tops of same, taupe or fawn buckskin.
3.00
Regular Prices $4.00 to $6.00

Today and Tomorrow
The Half-yearly Sale of Saks Suits for Men
reduced from
$30, $28, $25, $23, $20—to
$17

¶ We have just one thought uppermost in our minds as we write this advertisement, and we would like to have it uppermost in yours, namely: *That this is a sale of our regular stock as it lies on our counters, and not a sale of suits made up in a hurry for the purpose of making a noise.* We have said this before. We shall say it again. And if you knew how many clothing sales are run on other lines, you would better understand why we want you to appreciate the basic principles of integrity and honor which underlie this and all sales of Saks clothes!

¶ Coming down to particulars, you will find in these selections at the reduced price of $17 all the models, all the materials, and all the characteristic individuality to be found in Saks clothes at $30, $28, $25, $23 and $20, because they are those selfsame clothes and none other!

A small charge for alterations.

All Straw Hats, $1.00
Except Panamas and Leghorns
Every Straw Hat in the house the product of several of the country's best makers
Prices have been $3, $4 and $5
Panamas at about Half-price

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

THE FUTURE

The success of a building largely depends upon the economy of cost and time which enters into its construction.

Thus, the future of your building operation conceivably depends upon the past of the contractor who is employed to build it.

Our past is an open book, so is our present, and we invite you to investigate both.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Victrola X, $75
Mahogany or oak
Other styles $15 to $250

The Victrola
Is everywhere acknowledged the Supreme Musical Instrument.
With genuine Victrolas at $15.00, $25.00, $40.00, $50.00, and up to the Magnificent Victrola XVI, at $200.00 and $250.00, there is a Victrola easily within the reach of every home.
Investigate our Easy Payment Plan.

August Records Just Out
Very Attractive—Great Variety.

Twelve Red Seal Records
by the following great artists:
Caruso, Ober, Powell, Bori, McCormack, Gluck, Reimers, Williams, Destinn, Martinelli and Culp.

TWELVE POPULAR SONGS
FOUR NEW DANCE RECORDS

Have you heard "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," as sung by Alma Gluck?
Catalogues free for the asking. Have your name on our mailing list.
We are giving Special Renderings of the above on

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Come and Hear Them—Catalogues gratis.
Repairing by Expert Workmen.

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CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
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8-10-12 East 34th St., New York

ESTABLISHED 1846
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
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ACTUAL MAKERS

Cross Suit Case
Specially Priced

Suit Case—Of black enamelled duck cloth, with flowered cretonne lining, pocket in cover, tie-tapes to secure clothing. Sturdy basswood box frame, hand-sewn leather binding, gilt or nickel mounting. Lock and key fastening; 24 or 26-inch size $4.75
Painting initials, extra 75c

Hat Box—To match, flowered cretonne lining, shirred pocket inside, basswood frame; 12 x 16 x 16 inches $8.00

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
NEW YORK — 404 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street); 253 Broadway
BOSTON — 145 Tremont Street
LONDON — 89 Regent Street
Dealers Throughout the World

SPECIAL
BATH TOWELS
Large White Bath Towels, splendid for absorbing and promoting circulation, per dozen
5.00
BATH MATS—WASH CLOTHS
SHEETS—PILLOW CASES
TABLE DAMASKS—BED SPREADS
LIGHT WEIGHT BLANKETS
McGIBBON & CO.
37th St. West Near 5th Ave.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

COASTER KILLS 3 AT CONEY ISLAND

Rough Rider Car Upsets 30 Feet in Air, Hurling Three Persons Into Street Crowd.

PASSING WOMAN IS HURT

Mother, Clasping Son in One Arm, Hangs to Railing Till Detectives Climb to Their Rescue.

The capsizing of a roller coaster on the "Rough Rider" scenic railway, at the Bowery and Jones' Walk, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon resulted in three deaths and might have caused two more but for the quickness and agility of two detectives.

Dead.

CUDDY, RUTH, 19, 887 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
HARTMAN, Mrs. ANNA, 55, 165 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.
McDONALD, JAMES A., Jr., 24, West Twenty-fifth Street, near First Avenue, Coney Island.

Injured.

MOLES, Mrs. CLARA, 28, Spring Valley, N. Y., bruises of the face and hands, shock and hysteria.
MOLES, EDWARD, 4 years old, her son, cut and bruised about the face.
POVENOVA, Mrs. CELIA, 17 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, bruised and cut about body.

Mrs. Moles and her little son had come down from Spring Valley to visit her father, Joseph Scales of 17 Downing Street, Brooklyn. Yesterday afternoon Scales took his daughter and grandson, together with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Hartman, to Coney Island for an outing. As they passed the front of the "Rough Rider" railway and saw the cars shooting up and down the inclines the little boy cried out gleefully and demanded that his mother take him for a ride.

Hurled from Their Seats.

Mrs. Hartman, with Mrs. Moles and her son, went in and after buying their tickets climbed into a car in which Miss Cuddy and a man and woman whose names could not be learned, were already seated. McDonald was operating the car. They started out on their trip, and Mr. Scales, after seeing them on board, went back into the street to watch them as they rode past.

Presently he saw the car with its seven occupants shooting down a long incline toward a sharp curve which was just above the entrance. Here the track was about thirty feet overhead, and as the car rattled down toward the gate hundreds of the passersby looked up to watch it shoot past. Just as it made the curve the four wheels of the toboggan left the track, and suddenly the car turned sharply over on its side.

McDonald and four of the six passengers were shot out of their seats and hurled against the double railing of one-inch iron piping which bordered the track for about forty feet above the entrance. The railing broke under the impact, and the passengers were flung headlong down to the crowded pavement. Mrs. Hartman's body fell not more than ten feet from where Scales was standing, his arm raised to wave at his grandson. Mrs. Povenova, who was walking past, was hit by McDonald's body as it fell and thrown to the sidewalk. Miss Cuddy fell not far away.

The Rev. Father John B. Gallo, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Newburg, N. Y., who was paying a visit in Coney Island, administered the last rites of the church to McDonald.

Mother Saves Her Son.

Mrs. Moles, when the accident happened, had one arm around her little boy and was holding with her other hand to the railing along the side of the car. The coaster, after turning over, lay flat on its side on the track, and, though Mrs. Moles was flung out over the edge of the runway, her grip held. She hung there in midair, clinging by one hand to the handrail of the wrecked car, with her other arm curled tightly about her boy, whom she held pressed against her side, thirty feet above the concrete pavement.

In the crowd of excited and terrified sightseers were Detectives James Vitale and Charles Kellerman of Inspector Thomas Murphy's staff. They blew their whistles vigorously, and then ran to the wooden framework supporting the runway and started to climb up. Mrs. Moles was still holding on with one hand when Vitale and Kellerman scrambled up over the edge of the railway and dragged her to safety.

The other man and woman, who had been on the back seat of the car and Nhad fallen out onto the runway, were not injured. Two ambulances from the Coney Island Hospital, bringing Drs. O'Reilly, Goodhart, Saltzman, and Herold, were on the spot in a minute or two after Mrs. Moles and her boy were rescued, and they set to work on the victims.

Crushed on Pavement.

McDonald, who had hit the pavement head first and had his skull fractured, was dead when the ambulances arrived. Mrs. Hartman, Miss Cuddy, and Mrs. Povenova were put into an ambulance and taken to the hospital, but Mrs. Hartman died on the way, and Miss Cuddy about an hour after reaching the institution. Mrs. Moles had fainted after the detectives dragged her to safety, and went into hysterics when she recovered, but her injuries were not serious. Her son was only slightly hurt.

Thomas Ward, Manager of the "Rough Rider" railway, was arrested last night on a charge of homicide and will be arraigned today in the Coney Island Police Court.

Ward was released in $5,000 bail, which was furnished by his brother, William J. Ward, President of the Bank of Coney Island.

Assistant District Attorney Reuben Wilson of Kings, in charge of the Homicide Bureau, said last night that after questioning many witnesses of the accident he was still uncertain as to its cause. Building Inspectors Patrick H. Smith and John C. Snackenberg, who examined the roadway of the coaster, said they thought the high speed of the car was probably responsible.

TRADE BALANCE LEAPS.

Last Week's Figures the Highest Since May 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The trade balance on the foreign trade of last week was three times that of the previous week, and the highest since the week ended May 1, being $22,908,423, as compared with $7,362,000 last week, and $23,323,000 for the week ended May 1. Exports last week for the thirteen principal ports of the country were $54,122,340, and imports, $31,213,917. The duties collected were $3,762,327, of which $2,388,673 were collected at the Port of New York. There was exported during the week cotton to the amount of 45,712 bales, making the total exports since Aug. 1, 1914, 8,441,028 bales.

Imports and exports of copper last week were about even. A notable circumstance was the receipt of large shipments of scrap copper from Spain and Portuguese Africa for remaking and shipment to the war countries. There were received from all sources 6,021,033 tons of pigs, bars, plates, and scrap, and 2,065,286 tons of ore and matte. The largest shipment received came from Peru, and amounted to 2,663,289 tons of pigs and ingots. There was received from Spain 1,821,882 pounds of scrap and from Portuguese Africa 1,824,016 pounds of scrap. Canada shipped in 497,251 pounds of pigs, and Venezuela 356,042 pounds. The largest export was to England and was 3,269,844 pounds. The shipment to France was 1,877,200 pounds. To Russia, by way of Vladivostok, 448,076 pounds were shipped, and Italy took 560,659 pounds.

American Schooner Wrecked.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, July 27.—The American schooner Sallie C. Marvil, 565 tons, owned by A. H. Buil & Co. of New York, was wrecked July 22 near Buen Ayre, a Dutch West Indian island on the Venezuelan coast, 30 miles east of here. The Captain and crew were saved and arrived here today. They are proceeding for New York on the Red D Line steamship Caracas. The schooner is a total loss.

MACHINISTS EXPECT TO GET 8-HOUR DAY

Demands on All Employers, Whether Making War Munitions or Not.

CONFERENCE WITH BLISS

Vice President Keppler Calls This a Dignified Campaign, with Alternative of General Strike.

At the close of a conference yesterday at the Hotel Marlborough between J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, who is in charge of the union's national movement for an eight-hour day, and representatives of the machinists of New York and New Jersey, it was announced that before noon of Saturday Keppler would present demands to the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, manufacturers of torpedoes. The machinists will demand a guarantee of a permanent eight-hour day with a strike as an alternative.

Keppler said he would go to Plainfield, N. J., next Monday to inaugurate a general labor fight for the eight-hour day. He said there were no difficulties remaining at Bridgeport that would not be adjusted in a few days.

The Bliss Company has large contracts for torpedoes for the Allies.

Keppler said he would demand an investigation of how the Bliss Company made torpedoes for the United States Navy and at the same time worked some of its men more than eight hours a day, inasmuch as there is a Federal law that men employed on Government jobs shall work but eight hours a day. He refused to tell what day he would submit the ultimatum to the Brooklyn company because he said the publicity might spoil a conference he intended to have with the company's officials.

He said the demands would include the New York scale of wages, which is from $8.50 to $5 a day, and the fixture of a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour.

He said it was more than likely that Brooklyn firms having sub-contracts from the Bliss firm would be involved. These include the A. Schrader Company, the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, the P. H. Gill Company, and the Atlantic Basin Iron Works of Brooklyn; the General Vehicle Company in Long Island City, the Garvin Machine Works in Manhattan, and the Standard Motor Construction Company of Jersey City.

There are 4,000 employes of the Bliss Company. Keppler estimates that about half of these are machinists. There are about 3,000 other machinists in the sub-contractors' shops affected. Keppler thinks he could get all out on strike if the necessity arose.

Howard C. Seaman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Bliss Company, said yesterday that he had received no demands from the machinists, and that so far as he knew the men in his plant were content, and had no desire to strike for anything.

Keppler estimated about 1,500 machinists in Plainfield would be subject to a strike call. He said, however, that these 1,500 could by their absence effectively paralyze the whole of the shops in which they worked.

The International Association of Machinists has been working for months on a national fight for an eight-hour day. Keppler said:

"The plans are all laid for a national strike, but the machinists don't want to do any unnecessary damage to the manufacturers, and any employer who wants to give us the eight-hour day can save himself a lot of trouble by meeting the demands. I shall see that the demands are presented in New England and all the Eastern States. Every manufacturer shall have his chance. When that job is through there will be a general strike on all employers who refuse. But it must be remembered that more than half of our machinists are now working in eight-hour shops. The eight-hour day recently went into affect all over Cincinnati. Men in these shops would not be affected.

"I believe our whole fight will be victorious, because we have chosen a psychological moment when the manufacturers cannot do without us. We realize that if a national strike comes it should come while the plants are busy with war orders and that is the reason we are rushing the campaign with all possible dispatch."

500 STRIKE AT WIRE WORKS.

Surprise Superintendent of Waclark Plant in Elizabeth, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—Demanding an increase in pay and a reduction in working hours, in addition to time and a half for overtime, more than 500 employes of the Waclark Wire Company, Bayway and South Front Street struck this morning. Following the first disorder at the noon hour, Chief of Police Michael Mulcahy addressed the strikers and urged them to desist from carrying weapons.

John Pefon, who said he was from Bayonne, was taken to a police station and told to leave town on the next train. When he reached in his pocket for his ticket Pefon drew a revolver. After taking the revolver from him a patrolman found a blackjack in another pocket. Pefon was taken to the county jail.

F. W. Wallace, Superintendent of the Waclark Company, said he got the first intimation of trouble when he went to work this morning and found the entire force of employes gathered in front of the plant.

The men asked for an increase of 75 cents a day, that a day's work consist of nine hours instead of ten, and that two foremen alleged to have mistreated employes be discharged. In the afternoon the company offered an increase of 10 cents, but refused the other demands. The offer was rejected by the strikers' committee.

Superintendent Wallace said no attempt would be made at present to reopen the plant. At his request fifty local policemen are guarding the property.

BOSTON MACHINISTS ACT.

More Pay and Other Demands Made on Becker Milling Company.

BOSTON, July 27.—At a meeting of 400 machinists of the Becker Milling Machine Company in Hyde Park tonight a committee was appointed to present to their employers tomorrow requests that twenty men who were recently discharged be reinstated, and that changes be made in the wage scale and working conditions.

The workmen assert that the twenty men were dismissed because of their activity in unionizing the shop. A standard wage scale of 50 cents an hour is asked, with time and a half for overtime, and the abolition of the efficiency system.

The company, it is said, is engaged in the manufacture of war materials.

THREATEN RAILROAD STRIKE

Four Thousand Boston & Maine Men Press Demands.

BOSTON, July 27.—Four thousand employes of the mechanical departments of the Boston & Maine Railroad, including the bridge and building workers, roundhouse men, and signal men, have voted to strike unless their demand for full pay for Saturday half-holidays is granted.

Announcement was made by union officials this afternoon that 95 per cent. of the votes cast were in favor of striking if necessary to enforce the demands.

The men are members of the American Federation of Railway Workers.

T. H. Condon, General Chairman of the Boston and Maine council of the federation, said that the men would await action by officials of the company before leaving work, and he believed that the demands would be granted.

SHERIFF'S NERVE ENDS OIL STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

grew surly and abusive. A Deputy beckoned toward a group of four Boulevard police and pointed to the two men. With rifles pointed threateningly, the four Boulevard men charged the pair, who fairly squealed their terror, until the Sheriff burst through, collared a man in either hand and kicked and hustled them to his automobile. He tossed them into the tonneau, climbed in behind, and shouted to his chauffeur. With a roar the big car shot off at full speed out of the danger zone.

Kinkead a Good Actor.

Throughout Twenty-second Street the Sheriff was a picture of indignant rage before which the frightened prisoners cowered. The impression on the crowds was all the Sheriff could have wished, but once out of view he became mild and genial and quickly learned that one prisoner was a sickly old man who had not realized that he was defying the Sheriff's men. To him the Sheriff gave a dollar and sent him home. The other, a youth, was out of work. He had never been a striker, and would gladly take any job he could get. A letter to Supt. G. B. Hennessy of the Standard Oil plant was the Sheriff's gift to him, and presently the man returned to the Sheriff to report that he had been employed.

It was the only disorder of the day. By 8 o'clock 2,500 or the Standard's 5,000 men had passed into the works. Of the Tidewater's staff of 2,000, more than 1,200 were at work. Some 400 men of the Vacuum Oil Company met and agreed unanimously to return this morning.

The Sheriff and his men saw the last striker into the plants who wanted to go, though there was so little sign of disorder that the deputies sat on the curbstones and munched apples. At 8 o'clock they were sent home to bed with orders to report at 5 o'clock, and the Sheriff went to bed in Police Headquarters, leaving only the usual quota of police on duty.

The Sheriff awoke before 2 o'clock, however, long enough to telephone John Mydosh not to open his hall to 500 strikers, who had planned a meeting there.

"I'll tell you the truth about that," said the Sheriff afterward, in answer to a question. "I played a little politics. I have been through this strike with those who have assisted me, and we have done everything to restore order and law and give fair treatment to every one concerned. Without boasting, I can say that we have worked hard and risked our lives to bring about peace.

Balks a Thunder Theft.

"I heard this morning that certain local politicians opposed to me, who have been noticeably absent from the firing line when it was dangerous to be there, intended to go to this meeting and attempt to steal my thunder and snatch a little glory for themselves. Those strikers simply wanted to vote to go back to work. Dozens of them said so in the streets. It was all settled and there was nothing to be done.

"Now, I'm not seeking any praise for anything I've done, but I didn't want to see those fellows get away with anything, so I just telephoned John Mydosh not to let 'em have his hall. That's all."

The Sheriff proved to be right, for when the strikers couldn't enter the hall five of them, headed by Ziegmund Lupinski, hurried to Police Headquarters and got M. T. Cronin, Director of Finance, and Henry Wilson, Director of Public Safety of Bayonne. They hurried in an automobile to the hall, where Cronin addressed the strikers gathered outside. In a speech, which might have been made by the Sheriff, he advised the men to return to work, and, cheering, they unanimously voted to do so as they had intended to do all the time.

John A. Moffit and James A. Smyth, the Federal mediators, learned of the status of the strike late yesterday afternoon and left Bayonne at once, declaring they were satisfied with the situation.

Sheriff Kinkead was jubilant. His six feet of height and 175 pounds of bulk radiated good nature. They always do, say his friends, when things are going Gene's way. It's when things are going against him that he, like another very prominent citizen, grins the broadest, but it's also then that he hits the hardest and straightest, careless of most things but the force and direction of his blows.

His grin chased the scowl from his face and the scowl replaced the grin as he presided last night at a peace feast in a Bayonne restaurant and for the benefit of newspaper men recapitulated the events of the strike since he entered it last Wednesday at the request of Mayor Pierre P. Garven of Bayonne.

Will Punish Men Who Sulked.

He told how he had tried to conciliate the strikers by making speeches to them; how, this failing, he swore in deputies and then begged for uniformed men when the strikers attacked his men and showed that only blue cloth and brass buttons could arouse their respect. He told how the Governor had failed him in this emergency and how Jersey City and Hoboken had refused him aid. He was grim as he declared:

"Chief of Police Frank Monahan of Jersey City has ignored my summons entirely and none of his men responded. Their actions have been cowardly and in their fear of coming here they deliberately faked a riot at the Caven Point plant in Jersey City. I shall certainly do everything in my power to punish those responsible for this contemptible action."

The Sheriff intimated that he would make a test case of Captain James F. Larkin, who put out the lights in the Seventh Street Police Station, and tried to hide from him on Monday night.

He declared he would also prosecute Supt. Samuel H. Edwards of the Tidewater plant and the thirty-two oil guards whom he arrested last Sunday for shooting at the strikers. He said he wanted a legal decision as to whether or not private companies could employ guards to shoot workmen.

Frank Tannenbaum and Jeremiah J. Baly, the former the I. W. W. agitator and the latter the discredited strike leader, would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, he declared, for he wanted to end once and for all the practice of outsiders mixing in local strikes.

The Sheriff grinned as he worked around to last Sunday, when he arrested the oil guards. He said that it was on Sunday that he decided he would have to end the strike single-handed, and his arrest of the guards was the first move in that effort.

Help Failing, He Did It Alone.

"I got good and mad," he declared, "when I couldn't get any help, and I determined to go it alone."

He admitted that his course of action must have surprised any one who was not in his secret, for he purposely became as theatrical as possible.

"It was the only way I could impress these fellows," said he. "You see a lot of them can't talk English, and I can't talk their language, but I wanted them to know I was their friend. The arrest of those guards did it. The strikers began to think maybe I was for them, and I began to get along better with 'em right away.

"Maybe you've noticed that all my deputies took off their hats when they passed the Catholic Church. Boys, I'm a good Catholic, and I'd remove my own hat in respect any way, but all my deputies weren't. However, nine out of every ten of those foreigners are Catholics, and when they saw me and my deputies paying respect to their church, that helped me too.

"You fellows thought I'd gone crazy when I made 'em hold an American flag behind me the other day at Mydosh's Hall while I harangued those strikers. Sure, they couldn't understand me. I knew that. But they could see me and they could see that flag, and they knew I was their friend. It worked all right.

"That's why I punched Baly, too. There were about 100 strikers around us, and I sort of knew he'd cringe. Sure enough he did, and begged me not to hit him. I just looked at him and shouted, so all the crowd could hear me: 'Why, you cur, if I'd hit one of these boys here like that they'd fight back. They wouldn't cringe like a rat.'

"Dit it work? Why, they almost cheered when they found I had that sort of respect for them.

Wage Promise a Big Help.

"Of course I couldn't have got the men back if the Standard Oil Company hadn't practically promised to raise wages. Superintendent Hennessy gave me his word the company would act fairly and favorably on the demands of the men, and I'm satisfied they'll keep their word. I wouldn't have wanted those men to go back if I thought they wouldn't. Now, though, the trouble's over and the men will have a chance to organize. The company will keep faith, I know, and in the future the men will be prepared to make their demands and conduct their business with the company in an orderly way."

The Sheriff received a letter from Supt. Edwards of the Tidewater plant saying he would support Mr. Hennessy in everything he did to restore order and peace, and the Sheriff said he understood that to mean that the Tidewater Company would raise wages also.

He went to his home in Jersey City last night for practically the first night since he began strike duty. He was like a boy in his elation when he drove away from Bayonne. Laughingly he said he'd been Alderman from the old Tenth Ward in Jersey City, President of the board later, and then a Congressman from 1909 to 1915, but he'd never before tackled a job like this.

Before he left the Sheriff notified the School Commissioners that it would be safe to open Public School 5 this morning. The school is in the Constable Hook district and had been closed since the strike started. The Twenty-second Street crosstown cars began running also last night for the first time in nearly two weeks, and Bayonne resumed its normal aspect of peace and quiet. There were no strikers in the streets and few policemen.

Sheriff Kinkead said he thought everything would be as it was before the strike in a few days. He said he would keep his eye on the situation till Monday, but thought by then he could forget there'd ever been a strike. He ordered the discharge of fifteen strikers, whom he had had arrested in the last few days, "as part of the demonstration I planned," and told them to go home to their wives and families.

One Sad Home.

In all Bayonne there was sadness in only one home, that of John Dietz, a still cleaner in the Standard works, for Dietz was killed yesterday by a fall from an oil tank. He had been one of the last to quit the works, going on strike only after he had been beaten up by strikers, and he was one of the first to return yesterday. He was climbing up a tank, when he lost his grip and toppled to the ground.

In Jersey City the strike at the Eagle Works, a subsidiary of the Standard, seemed to have fizzled out. The company got three Pullman cars as sleeping quarters for the 250 Jersey City policemen on duty at the plant and hired two barbers to keep them shaved. They also put shower baths in the office building, and some of the policemen declared they didn't care if the strike lasted all Summer.

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Formerly $35 to $45—Delightful summery effects; for morning wear in the country, beach wear, Summer dances, etc.—including hand-tailored effects.

$75 to $125 Summer Wraps—$35 & $55
Including exquisite styles with silver metal embroidered collars and cuffs at $55, and very rich styles of silk and satin at $35.

Suits—Linen, $10—Cloth, $15—Silk, $29
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SEIZED WITH WIFE IN HOTEL OPIUM RAID

Detectives Take Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bennett, Tango Dancers, at the King James.

FIND $4,000 WORTH OF DRUG

Get Bowls for Preparing Raw Material, Smoking Outfit, Brass Knuckles, and Roulette Wheel.

Two men walked into the Hotel King James at 137 West Forty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon and asked the clerk for "Mr. Bennett." When asked what name should be announced one of the pair said: "Just tell him it's some of the boys from downtown." In a moment the answer came back that they were to be admitted.

The room they sought was on the ground floor, rear, and as they went toward the door two other men, who were strolling apparently aimlessly through the lobby, followed them. One of the first pair knocked on the door and it was opened a little. Then the four callers lost their good manners. One of them sent the door flying open with a heave from his shoulder and the four were inside, notifying the occupants that they were under arrest. The invaders were Lieutenant Scherb, head of a Central Office narcotics squad, and Detectives Johns, Judge, and Waterhouse.

The occupants of the room were George Bennett and his wife, Maie Bennett, who are professional dancers under the team name of Bennett and Malloy. They returned several months ago from a tour of England, Australia, and Africa, where they had featured as American tango dancers during the dance craze. They are also well known here as dancers, and after their arrest a representative of one of the large theatrical booking offices went to the police station and tried to bail Mrs. Bennett out. He said the pair were under contract to his office.

Big Opium Store Captured.

The detectives assert they found in the room of the Bennetts an assortment of drugs and instruments that indicated Bennett was the largest seller of forbidden drugs captured in a long time. In a box couch the detectives found, they say, seventy-four cans of opium, prepared, sealed, and ready for consumption. In a cupboard there were five more cans and two on a dresser, making a total of eight-one cans. Each one held, roughly, seven ounces of opium. There were three opium pipes in the room, a complete layout for smoking, a jar of cocaine, and another of a whitish powder that may be heroin.

Other finds that interested the police were an automatic pistol, which was under Bennett's pillow; two hunting guns with ten boxes of cartridges, one of the guns equipped with a Maxim silencer; a pair of brass knuckles, and a roulette wheel with the cloth. Bennett made no attempt to use his revolver. When he opened the door for the "boys from downtown" he was in his pajamas and carried an opium pipe, which he was smoking, the detectives say.

Before they left the detectives examined the Bennetts' luggage in the basement store room and found, they say, two brass bowls used for preparing raw opium, a stick for stirring it, and a gas stove.

Government Makes Charges.

Federal detectives, who had been concerned in the arrest, also made their appearance. They were Customs Inspectors Collins, Lewis, and Kyte. When the prisoners were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station the inspectors made charges against Bennett of having opium in his possession and of manufacturing opium, the latter charge based on the finding of the copper bowls. The local detectives made charges based on the possession of narcotics, the revolver and the brass knuckles, so there will be at least five charges against Bennett.

According to the detectives, Bennett denied that he sold opium, in spite of the complaints they had received against him. They say he told them the opium was only for his own use, that he consumed a pound a day, and that his present supply would last only six or seven months. They say, on the contrary, there was enough opium in the room to last a man for seventy-five years.

Lieutenant Scherb values the captured opium at about $4,000, but says that at the rate the police have evidence Bennett sold it it would fetch about twice that amount. According to one of the detectives, Mrs. Bennett said that as soon as the lot had been sold her husband intended to buy an automobile and start with her on a tour to San Francisco. It was in that city, according to his statement, that Bennett obtained his opium. He says he got it there before he last went abroad and secreted it in his trunk in the storeroom at a hotel.

Mrs. Bennett is held on a State charge of having opium in her possession, the detectives saying they found a small bottle of it in her pocketbook.

The pair will be arraigned for hearing in the West Side Court this morning before Magistrate Deuel.

FIND OPIUM ON BRITISH SHIP.

Chinese Storekeeper Had $3,000 Worth Hidden in His Room.

Acting on news received from London that the opium smugglers were active again, Assistant United States District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton yesterday instructed Thomas Rush, Surveyor of the Port, to search the steamer Den of Airlie, which arrived a week ago from Liverpool with a Chinese crew, under charter to the Cunard.

Customs Inspectors Collins, Kyte, and Lewis went to the Cunard pier and searched the Den of Airlie, which resulted in the discovery and seizure of $3,000 worth of opium and a smoking outfit hidden in the storeroom on the main deck by Lam Long, the Chinese storekeeper. He was arrested on the ship and taken before United States Commissioner Houghton in the Federal court, where he waived examination, and was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Reduces Informers' Pay.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has issued an order revoking a regulation of Aug. 21, 1913, which increased the fees of informers in excise prosecutions from $10 to $50. It has been found that the higher fee has brought no improved conditions. Information of illegal distilleries of a specified capacity received after Aug. 1 will be paid for at the original rate of $10.

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DIRECT WIRELESS TO JAPAN.

Test Message Received from Tokio —Communication with Hawaii Also.

The first direct wireless communication between Japan and the United States was established yesterday, when a message was received by Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, from Jiro Tanaka, Director General of Ministry Communications, at Tokio. Mr. Nally replied immediately with a wireless message of congratulation.

Mr. Nally has just returned from Honolulu, where he arranged for the preliminary tests between the Marconi Company's high-power stations at Kahuku and Koko Head on Oahu Island and Japan. When both stations shall have been fully tried out, the transpacific service of the Marconi Company, which has been in operation between this country and the Hawaiian Islands since Sept. 24, 1914, will be extended to Japan, with rates at least one-third less than the present scale.

From Japan connections will be established through the Japanese Imperial Telegraph System with all points in the Orient.

TOKIO, Japan, July 27.—Wireless communication was successfully inaugurated today between the new station at Funabashi, near Yokohama, and the Hawaiian Islands. The distance between Funabashi, where a new wireless station has been constructed, and Honolulu is about 3,380 miles.

SUES FRANK ROCKEFELLER.

Montreal Widow Asks $100,000 for Attack and Imprisonment.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—Actions at law for more than $100,000 were filed today against Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, in the United States Court by Mrs. Bertha Leland, a widow of Montreal, who formerly was cashier in a Cleveland restaurant.

In one action Mrs. Leland charges that by reason of a relation of trust and confidence between herself and Mr. Rockefeller, he induced her in 1907 to invest $10,000 in ten bonds of the Ashland Emery and Corundum Company, in which he was a Director and large stockholder. Later, she avers, she discovered the property was of little value and that his representations were false. She seeks to recover $9,624.

In this action Mrs. Leland charges that, calling on her at her Montreal home, Mr. Rockefeller advised her to purchase the bonds. She says that in order to induce her to make the purchase, Mr. Rockefeller told her "our own people," meaning the Standard Oil Company heads, were at the head of the business. Mrs. Leland alleges that last January a mortgage was foreclosed and she received only $570 for the bonds.

In another suit Mrs. Leland asks $50,000 damages from Mr. Rockefeller, charging that on Nov. 12, 1914, he "assaulted and struck and choked her and bruised her body and strained her right arm and shoulder, whereby she became lame and sick and will be disabled from doing household or other work."

In a third suit Mrs. Leland asked $50,000 damages, alleging that Mr. Rockefeller on Jan. 8, 1915, "unlawfully and with force, falsely and maliciously imprisoned the plaintiff for a period of twenty-four hours."

According to Francis J. Wing, attorney for Mrs. Leland, the attack which his client charges Mr. Rockefeller made on her occurred in Mr. Rockefeller's office in Cleveland when she called on him to demand the return of her money. The arrest, the attorney says, occurred at Mr. Rockefeller's ranch at Belvidere, Kan., when she visited him to make a similar demand. Mr. Rockefeller, according to Mr. Wing, called the Sheriff and caused him to take Mrs. Leland into custody as an insane person, releasing her the following day. Mrs. Leland is about 40 years old. "There is nothing in the charges, nothing whatever," said Mr. Rockefeller tonight. "I shall fight the case to a finish."

Dr. Sexton Chancellor of Regents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—Dr. Pliny T. Sexton of Palmyra, was elected Chancellor of the university by the Regents at their regular meeting today, succeeding the late St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle. Dr. Sexton is the senior member of the Board of Regents, having been elected in 1890, and has been Vice Chancellor since 1913. Dr. Sexton is a lawyer and banker by profession. He was born in Palmyra June 12, 1840, and educated in private schools and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie. Dr. Albert Vanderveer was elected Vice Chancellor.

GROUT IS SENTENCED TO YEAR IN SING SING

Counsel Gets Ten-Day Stay in Which to Seek Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

RECORD IN ROGUES' GALLERY

Ex-City Official and Banker Hears Fate Without Flinching— Goes Back to Jail.

In the presence of a crowd that jammed the courtroom Edward M. Grout, Brooklyn's first Borough President and for two terms Controller of the City of New York, was sentenced by County Judge Lewis in Brooklyn, yesterday, to Sing Sing Prison for not less than one year nor more than two years for swearing to a false report of the condition of the Union Bank while he was its President.

He heard the sentence without flinching, and Stephen C. Baldwin, his counsel, began a new fight to save him from prison. Mr. Baldwin got a stay of ten days in which to apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Mr. Grout was taken to Police Headquarters, where his finger-prints were made and he was measured and photographed for the records. He then returned to the City Prison.

Mr. Grout was spared the humiliation of riding to Court in a prison van. He walked from the jail and was permitted to sit in the office of Chief Clerk John T. Rafferty, where he was joined by his wife, his son, and his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grout. When Mr. Grout was called to the bar, his counsel said:

"May it please the court, the defendant has nothing to say at this time, except in the way of motions." He then moved for an arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

"I make application," said counsel, "on the following grounds: That the verdict has been decided by means other than a fair expression of opinion on the part of all the jurors; that the court has misdirected the jury in matters of law and that the verdict is contrary to law and against the weight of evidence."

Judge Lewis denied the motions and Mr. Baldwin took an exception. The court then pronounced sentence.

"After a fair and impartial trial," said Judge Lewis, "you have been justly convicted of the crime of perjury. While the court regrets that a man who has occupied high and exalted public office should be in your position, the court is responsive to the duty which it owes to the people as well as to yourself.

"Mindful of the recommendation of the jury and that the conviction prohibits your further practice of the law, the sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State's Prison at Sing Sing for a term of not less than one year, nor more than two years."

The maximum penalty is ten years.

Many friends of the prisoner shook his hands and expressed sympathy and confidence. Mrs. Grout was visibly affected and thanked them.

The application for a certificate of doubt will probably be made to Justice Kelly in Special Term for Motions. If the order is issued, it will probably be returnable for argument next week, Justice Townsend Scudder, who figured in the "hand-picked" judges controversy, will then be siting in Special Term.

E. ST. J. HAYS LEFT $702,032.

Widow and Daughter Inherit Estate of Stock Exchange Member.

Edward St. John Hays, who was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and Vice President of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, left a net estate of $702,032 when he died on Dec. 6, 1914, according to the appraisal filed yesterday. Mr. Hays was taken ill in the Grand Central Station and died in the emergency hospital there.

Under the will the widow receives $601,483 and the daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Prater, $100,000. The assets included stocks and bonds appraised at $559,278, among which were 337 shares of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, $94,360; a fourth interest in an unimproved tract in Fort Washington Avenue, extending to Broadway and Riverside Drive, $119,907; bank deposits of $94,738, and the decedent's seat on the Stock Exchange, $38,000.

DR. JELLIFFE AIDS GIRLS HIT BY AUTO

Riding in Miss Edith Cartledge's Car When Children Are Knocked Down.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, July 27.—A big touring car occupied by Miss Edith Cartledge of East Neck, L. I., and Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe of 64 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, and driven by Miss Cartledge's chauffeur, Emil Hracek, knocked down two little girls at 6:15 o'clock this evening on the Cedar Swamp Road near Glenhead, L. I.

According to the chauffeur the girls were riding on the back of a coal wagon which was going in the opposite direction, and jumped off just as the automobile was about to pass. He sounded his horn, he said, but the children, frightened, ran in front of the car.

Miss Cartledge ordered the car stopped and picking up the younger child, who was unconscious, directed the chauffeur to drive to the Nassau County Hospital at Mineola. Dr. Jelliffe accompanied her and they turned the baby, who is but 3 years old, over to the house physicians. An examination showed that the girl's skull probably was fractured but late tonight it was said that her condition was favorable. The hospital authorities got her name as Antonia Honenowesky.

The other child, 6 years old, a sister of the girl in the hospital, was taken to her home near the place where the accident occurred. Her condition was not serious.

At the Cartledge estate it was said that Miss Cartledge drove to New York this afternoon to consult Dr. Jelliffe. He was going to the home of a brother living near Glen Cove and Miss Cartledge offered to take him there. The accident happened while they were on the way to the home of Dr. Jelliffe's relative.

OPEN NEW SUBWAY BIDS.

Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Low for Times Square Section.

When the Public Service Commission opened bids for two important subway contracts yesterday the unofficial totals furnished by representatives of the bidders indicated that the lowest proposals were submitted by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation and Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.

One of the contracts is for the construction of the Times Square section of the Broadway subway, extending from Thirty-eighth Street to Fifty-first Street. There were nine bidders, and the unofficial totals of the proposals ranged from $3,741,000 to $4,444,000. The first figure was that of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins concern, while the second was that of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, a subsidiary of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The plans call for a four-track underground road, with an express station at Times Square and a local station at Forty-ninth Street. The Broadway subway is to be operated by the New York Consolidated Railway Company.

The second contract is for the building of that part of the Eastern Parkway subway, Brooklyn, lying between Nostrand and Buffalo Avenues. Nine contractors bid for this contract. The lowest bid was apparently that of Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., at $2,170,000. The highest was, seemingly, that of John J. Creem, $3,196,000. The Eastern Parkway subway is to be operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company as an extension of the existing tube line.

The formal awards of the two contracts will not be made until the Public Service Commission's engineers have checked up the bids.

Operation on Minister to Sweden.

CHICAGO, July 27.—An operation was performed today on Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, for the removal of a tumor of the throat. The surgeons after the operation announced that Mr. Morris's condition was good, and that he would be able to leave the hospital within two weeks. Mr. Morris arrived here on Friday.

BECKER REPRIEVE MAY BE A RESULT OF FORD'S REVIEW

Continued from Page 1.

clusively that the court was misled and deceived by the story imposed upon it on the trial.

Cockran Insists on Plot.

Mr. Cockran then argues that the affidavit of Joseph Murphy concerning an alleged plot among the informers to "frame" Becker is new and in no sense cumulative. His evidence, Mr. Cockran asserts, "is given at the risk of injury to himself, for he is a convict, whose daily existence is governed by prison officials, subordinates of the man who as District Attorney brought about the defendant's conviction."

The testimony of Harford T. Marshall, Benjamin Kauffman, and Louis Harris is also entirely new, Mr. Cockran contends. The brief concludes as follows:

Here, then, is the question before the Court. On the facts set out in these affidavits and conceded by the District Attorney, it is now apparent that the whole case erected against the defendant, (its foundation and its superstructure,) are based upon fraud and perjury. Becker never had the conversation with Rosenthal described by Rose on the trial and which led the Trial Court to charge the jury that there was evidence that the corrupt partnership existed between Rosenthal and Becker.

The suggestion that the defendant planned this murder through fear of any revelation that Rosenthal might make is now met by the overwhelming proof embodied in these affidavits, first, that before the murder steps had been taken to remove Rosenthal from the jurisdiction and, second, that the defendant refused to be a party even to these measures for Rosenthal's removal on the ground that he had much more to fear from his disappearance than from the testimony which he might give.

This Rose further established by saying that the defendant refused to furnish any part of the $6,000 necessary to bring about Rosenthal's disappearance.

Against this mass of new proof the District Attorney scarcely interposes a denial. But he claims that the court is powerless now to consider it. His contention is that the defendant must be executed, not because it can now be considered established that he actually committed the crime of killing Rosenthal, but because he remained silent on the trial, instead of taking the stand on his own behalf. In other words, it is contended that this court must permit this defendant to be deprived of his life, not because he killed or procured the killing of another, but because he made a mistake in the manner of conducting his trial.

This court is not reduced to any such state of helplessness. Through its own inherent powers, as well as by virtue of the code, it has the same power exercised so vigorously and beneficially by Mr. Justice Hooker in the Benham case, to require before this defendant is executed that the State must first review the evidence now presented proof of which is not questioned and which is utterly subversive of the theory upon which defendant was convicted.

Additional Briefs Filed.

The District Attorney's answer to Mr. Cockran's brief was to the effect that eleven cases, which he cited, showed that the Court had no power to decide the issue, except as prescribed by statute, and that the affidavits themselves were of no value, because those alleging a "frame-up" were cumulative, those respecting the Sullivan episode were not newly discovered, since Becker himself knew of it, and the affidavit of ex-Deputy Sheriff Ginty that Rose had $6,000 to give to Rosenthal was denied by Rose and Harry Appelbaum, "Big Tim" Sullivan's secretary.

Mr. Cockran's last word was a four-page brief, in which he said that the District Attorney in his second brief cited a Federal case, and, by the Constitution, the Federal Government possesses no inherent powers, but the States do possess such powers.

"In those briefs submitted by the District Attorney, as in his argument yesterday, the facts embodied in defendant's affidavits are hardly questioned," Mr. Cockran says in conclusion. "The District Attorney places his whole reliance, not on the justice of the defendant's conviction, but on the technicalities which he invoked to prevent this court from doing what justice manifestly requires should be done."

Dr. Frank E. Miller of 22 West Thirty-first Street and Dr. William S. Bryant of 19 West Fifty-fourth Street have accepted invitations to attend the execution. The law requires that two physicians be present. Sheriff Grifenhagen said yesterday that he had declined to go. District Attorney Perkins said he would not attend.

BECKER WORKS ON STATEMENT

It Will Denounce Whitman and Be Made Public After Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 27.—Charles Becker was up at sunrise today and didn't go to bed until midnight. He read every New York paper, morning and evening. He said he was highly pleased with the manner in which his lawyers were presenting his case to Justice Ford. The question he asked oftenest today was whether or not it appeared as though Justice Ford would order him to New York to appear in person in the proceeding. He reiterated the expression of his willingness to do this.

Mrs. Becker arrived in Ossining on the 5:54 train and hurried to the death house to see her husband. He seemed disappointed after she had told him that no decision had been reached by Justice Ford. Mrs. Becker made every effort to cheer him and when she left he seemed to be still hopeful that the hearing will result in his favor.

Becker today talked of the conduct of his case for the first time in a long while. He said he felt he had made a mistake in not going on the witness stand at his second trial, and that the outcome of the present hearing would show whether it was a mistake not to bring out the "Big Tim" Sullivan story earlier.

Becker, though he talked as hopefully as usual today, spent part of his time working on a new statement to the public. This is not to be given out unless he goes to the electric chair and then not until after he is dead. A friend of Becker's said tonight that the statement positively will not be a confession of guilt or graft, but will protest that he is innocent and will "place the entire responsibility for his death" on Governor Whitman. It is intended to be a dying utterance picturing its author as a martyr to the political ambition of his prosecutor.

There are now twenty-five condemned men at Sing Sing, the last having arrived yesterday. He is Charles Frederick Stielow of Albion, Orleans County. The one woman who had been awaiting the electric chair here, Mrs. Madeline Ferola, was transferred today to Auburn to serve a life term, her sentence having been commuted by the Governor. The death house itself, in which Becker has a cell, is overcrowded, and seven of the condemned men have quarters in the old "punishment" cells.

Father Curry of New York, Becker's spiritual adviser, again visited Becker in his cell today. So did Police Lieutenant John Becker, his brother. Becker spent a short time in the 15 by 50-foot court near the death house at exercise today and ate three hearty meals.

SEEKS A EUGENIC HUSBAND.

Brooklyn Widow Requires Physical Examinations Before Marriage.

Mrs. Martha Stephens, 50 years old, a widow who owns a fourteen-room dwelling at 697 Elmore Place, in the South Midwood section of Brooklyn, is looking for a eugenic husband. She inserted in a Brooklyn newspaper yesterday the following advertisement:

WIDOW would like to get acquainted with a gentleman, object matrimony; no triflers; own beautiful home.

Mrs. Stephens explained that her husband had been dead three years and the care of the big house in which she lived was too great a burden for her. Rather than take in a boarder she thought the right thing for her to do was to get married.

"I do not want a clubman or one who drinks," she said. "I will submit to a careful investigation and physical examination, and I shall expect the man to do likewise. It was the wish of my husband that I marry again, and I am doing this partly for that reason."

NASHVILLE IS THROWN INTO A RECEIVERSHIP

Municipal Officials Suspended and Court Appoints a Man to Run the City.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—A municipal receiver came as a culmination to the City Hall muddle and scandal today when Chancellor Allison of the Chancery Court appointed Robert Vaughn, clerk and master to take over all of the property and affairs of the city and conduct affairs, with full executive authority to discharge at will and fill vacancies.

Almost at the moment of the appointment of the receiver for the city came the suspension of Mayor Howse, Commissioners Elliott and Andrews, and City Treasurer C. A. Myers, under a petition filed by Harry S. Stokes, counsel for the citizens in the receivership case.

The receiver will report to the Chancellor as to all affairs of the city, including the interest-bearing debt along with all other indebtedness. Nashville securities, valued at several million dollars, are owned in New York. Only recently Nashville issued $2,000,000 in bonds, not voted on by the people, and sold them in New York. It is not thought that these will be in the least disturbed by the receivership.

The receivership will begin Friday morning. The suspended officials were put out under the ouster law that was passed at the recent session of the General Assembly, the law being so drastic that under its provisions the officials go out of office after five days' notice and stand removed until the cause is finally adjudicated by the Appellate Court.

The hearing as to alleged misdoings of officials will be continued in the Chancery Court by Harry Stokes and associate counsel for the citizens and further sensations are promised.

BOY DYING AFTER EXPLOSION

He Poured Kerosene on Smoldering Wood Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 27.—George Wentzel, 15 years old, of 311 Burgess Place, is dying at St. Mary's Hospital after he had poured kerosene on smoldering wood embers. A can of kerosene exploded in his hands. The boy, an employe of the Tornquist Company, sheet metal workers, in Ann Street, had allowed a wood fire in the rear of the shops, used by workmen, to die down during the noon hour. At 1 o'clock he obtained the kerosene and started to pour it on the embers.

When the oil touched the wood the can exploded, and the boy was enveloped in flames. He ran to the shops and there workmen wrapped their coats about his burned body. Almost all his clothing was burned off. He was later taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

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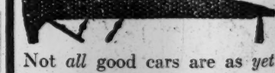

Not *all* good cars are as *yet* covered with Pantasote tops —*but* you can *always* take Genuine Pantasote as the *sure* sign of a good car

It shows that the maker of the car is giving full value. It shows that the present price cutting competition in the automobile industry has not turned that maker toward a less expensive and less durable top material.

Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is recognized as without a peer—for perfect shelter, perfect appearance, longest wear and ability to withstand all weather conditions, folding and misuse.

In buying a *big* thing like a car, the top material may be considered an unimportant little detail, but just think about this for a minute. Consider that the top is chiefly responsible for the trim, new, and stay-new appearance of your car and your personal comfort in bad weather.

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THE SPERRY MAGAZINE
NOW ON SALE
At all Elevated and Subway News Stands
Ask for a copy at any 2-W Premium Store and obtain the name of a distributor nearest your home
The newest and best message for the family
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Founded 1827 Arnold, Constable & Co. Founded 1827

Today and Till Sold—Our Annual and Important
Pre-Vacation Sale of 8,250
Men's Finest Summer Shirts
Largest and Most Complete Assortment of Any One Sale
Reduced 1/3 to about 1/2 for Immediate Clearance

PURE SILK CREPE DE CHINE—Every shirt in our entire stock, from the finest custom silk shirtings, in the smartest and choicest patterns shown this season. Regularly $7.50. 3 for $14.00 — 4.95

SPECIAL QUALITY PURE SILK—Unusually brilliant and strongly woven; rich satin striped effects in single, double or multi colors, on white grounds in a great assortment of patterns. Regularly $5.00 and $5.50. 3 for $10.00 — 3.45

SATIN STRIPED HEAVY TUB SILK, in every fashionable combination of color, including smart black and white effects and exclusive novelties. Regularly $4.50 and $5.00. 3 for $8.50 — 3.00

MERCERIZED AND FINEST COTTON SOFT SHIRTS—Our entire stock without reserve, being an unusual collection of the season's brightest and best of all mercerized woven shirtings. Plenty of patterns for conservative dressers or those that like a dash of color. Cool shirts that are perfect in fit and finish, and will give good service. All sizes, 14 to 18. Regularly $1.65, $1.85, $2.00. 3 for $3.25 — 1.15

SPECIAL ASSORTMENT FINE SHIRTS—All from our well known, higher priced lines and from previous sales at higher prices. The selection is unusually good in neat fancy stripes on white grounds. Regularly $1.45 and $1.65. 3 for $2.75 — 95c

Also Following Very Special Attractions:

SILK HALF HOSE—In the popular new shades of grey, with re-inforced lisle feet. Regularly 50c pair. 3 prs. 1.10; 6 prs. 2.00 — 39c

SUMMER RAINCOATS—Of fine gabardine, cravenette, splendidly tailored, with silk lined yoke and sleeves; most desirable tan and field shades. Regularly $19.50 — 13.50

NEW CREPE DE CHINE FOUR IN HANDS—Also Bat Ties with colored printed stripes and figures. Regularly 75c and $1.00 — 50c

PAJAMAS—Of mercerized pongee, in white, cream and plain colors; cut on liberal lines. Regularly $1.50 — 95c

BATHING SUITS—Of pure worsted, special heavy weight and extra quality; sleeveless and trimmed with white. Regularly $5.00 — 3.50

TRAVELLING BAGS AND SUIT CASES—Of genuine cowhide or sole leather, of best construction; full size in tans and russet. Regularly $7.50 — 5.50

Broadway & 19th Street

Broadway and 33d Street GIMBELS Store Opens 8:30 Closes 5:30

"An Exposition of the NEW"
View it today, the second of the "Days of Review" in the
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
With Initiative

When, nearly a twelvemonth ago, our 1914 August Furniture Sale was barely ended, we began to plan, to originate and to construct for the great annual event that culminates at GIMBELS today with

Over Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Cabinet-Made Furniture

And here it is—arranged and displayed with masterly skill, in miles of cleverly and conveniently disposed aisles—a veritable "Furniture City."

No BETTER Furniture can be bought; for it is a cardinal point in GIMBEL policy to maintain inviolate our high standard of quality.

Novelty Is the Keynote

There are twelve absolutely NEW Bedroom Suites alone. NEW—that is—in conception. They are *of the moment.* They reflect the genius of the great designers of today, whose magnificent handiwork commands, sometimes, four or five times as much as the GIMBEL reproduction of equal quality.

Here, for example, is the

Ritz-Carlton Bedroom Suite

which is an accurate reproduction in quality and design of the famous POOLEY-made suite found in the bedrooms of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York. Originally such a suite would cost $400 or $500. GIMBELS would ordinarily have to sell it at $350. Today it is here at $185.

The Hand-painted Black Enamel Bedroom Suite

is absolutely the *"dernier cri"* of the great interior decorators. Inspired by a suite originated by a woman decorator of international fame, it is priced $245 today, as against $400 ordinarily, and probably $1,000 in its inception.

Space does not permit to tell in detail of the $30,000 worth of Charles P. Limbert Furniture for $15,000, the wonderful values in Bedding, the Brass Bedsteads at 1/4 less, the Cowan Mahogany four-posters and the special purchase of Karpen Sample Chairs, Davenports, etc.

The August Savings Often Make a Dollar Do the Work of Two

The savings are MOST unusual. They reflect the assiduous pains, the long preparation and the constructive effort that have gone toward making this a landmark in successful public service.

During the "Days of Review" preceding the actual opening of the sale on Monday next, selections of Furniture may be made for delivery in August or later.

Seventh Floor

Borah of Idaho, who felt he could be a better Progressive inside the Republican party than out of it, is the first of the Presidential possibilities considered by C. P. Connolly in a series which voters (and their wives) to the number of over 800,000 will see in this week's

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Look under this Lamp Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Lamp Books Scribner's Magazine

"Captivating and joyous," says the *Outlook* of the new story by Florence Olmstead. And the *Boston Transcript* says of the characters: "The narrator of this romance has touched them with pure gold."

A CLOISTERED ROMANCE
By Florence Olmstead
$1.25 net
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Wesson Oil
At YOUR GROCER'S
for Salads & cooking
Mayonnaise "stands up" better when made with Wesson Oil.
25 and 50 cent cans

During Our 5020th Week
Of Business We Will Sell The
$5.00 DURHAM DUPLEX DOMINO SAFETY RAZOR
At the unheard price of 68c Durham blades each 80c. doz.
Only 2 outfits to a customer. Mail orders do extra. This outfit consists of one DUREHAM DUPLEX RAZOR, with White American Ivory Handle, Safety Guard Stropping Attachment and 6 Blades, with 12 cutting edges. Packed in Genuine Red Leather Roll Case, complete for 68c.
C. KLAUBERG & BROS., INC.,
Cutlery Established 1819 Kodaks
WOOLWORTH BUILDING
and 171-173 William St., N. Y. C.

The common sense of temperance
This RHEINAROON now teaches;
He's drinking here mild Rheingold Beer
To practice what he preaches.

Rheingold Beer

As a thirst quencher and a temperance drink, Rheingold Beer is far more satisfying than any other drink.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

KILL MARSHALL PLAN TO AID MINORITIES

Constitutional Convention Committee Reverses Its Action on Stock-Voting Amendment.

SPONSOR TO FORCE FIGHT

Will Appeal to the Convention—Committee's Chairman Says Legislature Should Control.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—After once voting to report favorably the proposal presented by Louis Marshall, which provides that stockholders of a corporation may elect whether to have cumulative or distributive voting in the election of Directors, the Constitutional Convention Committee on Corporations at a secret meeting today reconsidered its previous action and killed the amendment by a vote of 13 to 3, one member of the committee not voting. When Mr. Marshall heard of this change of front tonight he asserted that he would bring the matter to the attention of the convention, probably at the session tomorrow.

Mr. Marshall presented his proposal as a means of obtaining representation for minorities on the boards of large corporations. Since the proposed amendment has been under discussion, and especially since the favorable vote taken two weeks ago, the members of the committee have been flooded with telegrams from banks and corporations urging that it be not reported.

Mr. Marshall appeared before the committee again today before the vote was taken. His attention was called to the numerous requests for the rejection of his proposal, and to the fact that he alone had appeared in favor of the cumulative plan of voting.

"Well," said Mr. Marshall pointedly, "you should not permit that to sway your judgment. That is merely an indication that we are not employing any accelerators on our side."

Jacob Brenner of Brooklyn is Chairman of the Committee on Corporations. He made a spirited speech in opposition to the Marshall proposal before the final vote was taken. He urged that the matter could well be left to the Legislature, although that body in the past repeatedly had failed to pass measures embodying the features of the Marshall amendment. Here is the vote on the Marshall proposal in committee today:

Against reporting it: Jacob Brenner of Kings, Samuel H. Fancher of Delaware, Andrew P. McKean of Rensselaer, Frank S. Wood of Livingston, Edgar M. Doughty of Kings, Albert F. Gladding of Chenango, Joseph Rosch of Sullivan, Frank M. Jones of Monroe, Floyd L. Adams of Kings, Perry G. Williams of Lewis, Robert R. Law of Washington, Republicans; Philip Frank of Queens, and Harry Heyman of Kings, Democrats.

For reporting it: George H. Bunce of Herkimer, Republican, and Frank Mann of Kings and Peter Donovan of Bronx, Democrats.

Not voting: Hiram M. Kirk, Democrat, of New York.

Mr. Marshall said tonight that fifteen States had incorporated in their Constitutions clauses similar to his proposal and that in many other States provisions enabling minority stockholders to protect their interests had been made the subject of statutory enactment.

"The looseness of the laws affecting corporation management which have been enacted in this State makes it essential that some safeguard should be erected for the protection of minority stockholders," said Mr. Marshall. "We have come to the Legislature, and the Legislature, owing to outside pressure, has failed to act. Until I learned of the latest action of the committee on my proposal I had hoped that there might be a different story in the convention. I shall certainly bring the matter before the convention in open session.

"Under present conditions a minority stockholder has no show at all. The majority Directors can boost their own holdings to $200 a share, but the stock of the minority stockholders won't be worth more than the majority is willing to pay for it. If a minority stockholder comes forward with no matter how reasonable a demand for some degree of justice or for an opportunity to acquire some real information about the affairs of the corporation in whose shares he has invested his savings, he is branded right away as a blackmailer. The small investors, who have everything to lose, should wake up to the lurking danger behind this extraordinary change of front on the part of the Committee on Corporations."

Chairman Brenner voted to report the bill favorably a couple of weeks ago, but it was explained afterward that he did so only for the purpose of being in a position to move for a reconsideration of the vote, which he could not have done had he voted in the negative. He, it was said, had been opposed to the Marshall proposal from the beginning.

WANT NEW YORK TIED FAST.

Reapportionment Advocates Urge Root to Aid Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—If ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett and his fellow up-State Republican standpatters can bring it about, the Constitutional Convention will undertake to make a reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts which for twenty years will keep New York City from having a majority in either house of the Legislature. After a recent meeting of Senator Brackett's Committee on Legislative Organization, when a majority opposed reapportionment by the convention, it was thought that the plan had been killed. Today, however, the reapportionment advocates visited President Elihu Root and urged him to support their project.

Mr. Root from the very beginning has opposed reapportionment by the convention on the ground that it would tend to inject politics into its deliberations. The leading men of the convention have supported Mr. Root in this attitude.

Lemuel E. Quigg of Columbia County, one of Senator Brackett's lieutenants, acted as spokesman at the conference today. He told Mr. Root that there was very real danger of New York City becoming a dominant power in the Legislature, or at least in the Assembly, within the next twenty years, unless steps were taken now to prevent it.

"We might have a situation," he said, "where the tail would be wagging the dog. We want the sovereignty of the State assured, no matter what the growth of New York City is in population."

President Root said he felt that it would be unwise for the convention to undertake reapportionment, but that his mind was open on the subject of additional safeguards to prevent any locality from having dominant power in the Legislature. Mr. Root said that he would like to study the provisions of Article III. of the present Constitution, which prevents New York City from having a majority in the Senate. Mr. Root told Senator Brackett and his followers that he would be ready to discuss the matter with them tomorrow.

TAX ARTICLE ASSAILED.

Might Upset Secured Debt Exemption, Wickersham Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—In a discussion of the proposed new article on taxation in the Constitutional Convention today, it was brought out that if adopted the article would enable the Legislature to repeal the so-called secured debts tax law and impose a new tax on securities which under the terms of the existing law should be forever exempt from taxation.

Ex-Attorney General Wickersham brought the fact out by questioning Tax Commissioner Saxe while he was explaining the provisions of the proposed new article, in the first section of which this occurs: "Laws granting exemption from taxation, whether heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be subject to modification or repeal."

"Was it the intent of the committee that this provision should pave the way for the repeal of the so-called secured debts law?" asked Mr. Wickersham.

Commissioner Saxe, after some hesitation, said that it was not, although in his opinion the exemption granted in that law was unwise and should be repealed.

"Does the gentleman think it is wise or just to write into the Constitution a clause that would pave the way for the Legislature to enact what would amount to a breech on the part of the State of a contractual obligation?" asked Mr. Wickersham.

Mr. Saxe said that the Legislature had the power to repeal that law under the present wording of the Constitution. Mr. Wickersham said that the proposed provision ran contrary to decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and that any action on the part of the Legislature surely would invite litigation that would be taken to the highest court under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, which prohibits any interference on the part of States with the power of making contracts.

TREBLED THE PRICE ON THE CITY'S JUNK

New York Has Been Losing $200,000 a Year, Scrap Metal Expert Says.

WAS AUCTIONEER AT SALE

Jacobus Broke Up "Navy Yard Ring" and Recognized Bidders Who Had Combined.

New York City has been losing more than $200,000 a year on the sale of its discarded equipment and materials, commonly known as junk, according to William Jacobus, who was appointed expert on condemned material of the United States Navy by Secretary Meyer. He is credited with saving the Navy Department $10,000,000 a year in handling worn-out material. By systematizing the work of getting rid of this junk he broke up the notorious "junk ring" that had operated for years with great profits at the navy yards at Portsmouth, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk and the torpedo station at Newport.

Profits from Government junk formed only a portion of the revenue of the "ring." Railroads, corporations, and cities, particularly the City of New York, have suffered at its hands. Mr. Jacobus found the agents of the "ring" very active here, and last week he came into direct contact with them, with the result that he saved the city more than $10,000.

The Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity had advertised a sale of discarded material for last Friday at the Twenty-fourth Street and East River yard. Mr. Jacobus was asked to act as official auctioneer. He arrived at the yard a few minutes before the sale was to begin and found several familiar faces among the crowd of junk dealers present. In the days before the sale he had carefully classified all the material offeerd and had personally looked it over and made his estimate of its worth and the price it should bring.

The first lot offered consisted of 375 tons of broken cast iron.

"What am I offered for Lot 1A?" Mr. Jacobus asked.

Quick as a flash came the bid of the spokesman of the dealers: "Three dollars a ton!"

The auctioneer looked for other bids, but there were none.

"I am offered $9 a ton for Lot 1A," he said, smiling.

A shout of indignation came from the dealers, but the auctioneer held his ground, with the result that after a conference he sold the 375 tons for $9.80 a ton, netting the city $3,675 instead of $1,125, or a saving of $2,550.

The same thing happened on nearly every other lot offered, and the expert on scrap metals remained adamant to the pleadings of the dealers. The city received $15,380 for the junk sold, which Chief Clerk Beardsley said was at least $10,000 more than had ever been received before for the same amount.

One other item, for which an increased price was obtained was the brass. Instead of lumping this, Mr. Jacobus divided it into four classes. At the previous sale, the brass junk brought about 6 cents a pound, but at this sale the dealers ended by paying more than 12.

A realization of the abuse practiced by the "junk ring" resulted in the postponement of the Department of Street Cleaning sale, which was to have taken place on July 15. Several hundred tons of cast iron were offered for sale and the dealers bid $3 a ton. The auctioneer protested and asked for higher bids, but the dealers stood fast on that price. After a consultation the department called the sale off, and it will be advertised to take place early in August.

Mr. Jacobus has handled many great collections of junk. He sold 85 per cent. of the junk from the Paterson fire and all the junk from the Hoboken pier fire. In addition, he has handled the junk of several railroads.

In speaking of the handling of the city's junk, Mr. Jacobus says that it would be easy to save at least $200,000 a year.

"Through lack of system and the city being at the mercy of the 'junk ring' there is no question but that it has lost close to $1,000,000 during the last five years," he said. "A proper system and an intimate knowledge of the business would have saved this."

JUDGE WARNS A LAWYER.

Today Entire Court Will Visit Scene of Bronx Holdup.

Judge Louis D. Gibbs in the Bronx County Court yesterday warned Louis Friediger, counsel for James Flanagan, on trial for robbery. District Attorney Martin in the four days of the trial had aroused the ire of Friediger by prompting his assistant, Richard McKiniry, in a voice audible all over the courtroom. Yesterday Friediger made a remonstrance and said:

"It takes a great deal of courage to come into this court."

Judge Gibbs rapped sharply and said: "I find nothing improper in the District Attorney's conduct. If it were not that this trial is now going on and your client's interests must be guarded, I would take a course with you which you would find most disagreeable. I will wait until the trial is ended."

Flanagan is charged with holding up with a revolver and robbing T. Boyd, cashier of the Borden's Milk Company, at 178th Street and Park Avenue on June 8, when he was taking $8,500 to the bank. Today Judge Gibbs, the jury, District Attorney, and lawyers will go to the scene of the hold-up in a sightseeing 'bus.

MAGISTRATE COBB DINED.

Friends in Water Supply Board Honor Mayor's Old Law Partner.

Thirty friends of Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb, former law partner of Mayor Mitchel, who were his associates in the Board of Water Supply, of which he was Secretary, gave him a dinner at the McAlpin Hotel last night. Magistrate Cobb was the second professional associate of Mayor Mitchel to be elevated to a place in the city's administration. The other was George V. Mullan, now Tax Commissioner.

Magistrate Cobb was presented with a French clock. Among those present was Mayor Mitchel, who said that it had been a privilege rather than a favor to appoint Mr. Cobb to the bench.

B. R. T. READY TO QUIT WILLIAMSBURG SPAN

At a Deadlock with Bridge Commissioner Over Payment for Franchise.

PROFITS, $100,000 A YEAR

Have Been Paying City $10,000 and Agreement Expires Aug. 31—Refuse to Pay City's New Price.

It was announced at the office of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday that the company was prepared to take its cars off the Williamsburg Bridge. The company was notified a year ago by Bridge Commissioner Kracke that the ten-year agreement on tolls across the bridge will expire on Aug. 31.

Several conferences on the matter have been held between the Commissioner and the railroad officials, but no agreement has been reached. The Commissioner wants to raise the price to the operating company for the privilege.

Commissioner Kracke says the profits on the bridge have been $100,000 a year for the last six years. He says the original investment was $100,000. The Bridge Commissioner and the Board of Estimate, according to a statement given out at the Commissioner's office yesterday, believe that the company ought to and can afford to pay a better fee to the city for the privilege of running cars across the bridge. The company pays $10,000 a year now.

In 1904 the New York Railways Company, (then the Metropolitan;) the Brooklyn Heights Railway Company, the Nassau Electric Railway Company, and the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company entered into an agreement with the Bridge Operating Company whereby the companies were to co-operate in having a through service across the bridge of the surface lines operated by the companies from Brooklyn to New York and return. All except the New York Railways Company are under the control of the B. R. T.

The Bridge Operating Company handled only the local cars across the bridge, but the interests of the companies became so involved that the Commissioner decided that all were to be brought into the same action. Accordingly, he notified the companies that their ten-year agreement expired on Aug. 31, 1914. The companies told him that under the agreement they had the right to use the tracks over the span for a further period of twelve months. So he set the date as Aug. 31, 1915.

This year, it is expected, the company will handle 16,000,000 passengers. Commissioner Kracke yesterday sent to the Public Service Commission the figures submitted by the railroads, showing the cost of bridge operation and the profits.

Hear Arguments in Titanic Suits.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday interrupted his vacation in order to hear argument continued in the proceedings brought by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, (the White Star Line,) owner of the Titanic, for a limitation of liability to the freight and passage moneys and value of fifteen lifeboats saived, the fund aggregating about $90,000. The claims for loss of life, personal injuries, and loss of property aggregate about $18,000,000. The argument will continue today and tomorrow.

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just hands you home-made questions like these: Were *you* ever pipe-happy? Did *you* ever hit a brand that just pushed pleasure against your palate? The kind that sort of teased your smokeappetite for some more fire-up, then another—and so on, right to the pillow-period!

Well, that's P. A., no matter how you hook it up—pipe or cigarette. *It just-jams-joy into your system!* You nail that fact hot off the bat, because it's case-cards information! And handed out to you for *personal* and *immediate* attention as being about as real and true as you've heard since Hector was a pup!

P. A. is sold in the toppy red bag for the price of a jitney ride, 5c; tidy red tin, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors—*and*—the classy pound crystal-glass humidor with the sponge-moistener top that's not only a joy'us thing to have at home and at the office, but it keeps P. A. in the highest state of perfection.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Here is Casimiro Irado, 104 years old, who lives in Watsonville, Cal. He has a remarkable memory and clearly recalls the war in Spain in 1822, when he was a lad of 12 summers. Irado has been a smoker all his life, and today he seeks no dearer, no truer friend than his old jimmy pipe. Irado has just been elected a member of the Prince Albert "old-time jimmy-pipers club."

Six Western Trips in One

Chicago to Butte, Mont.
Side Trip to Yellowstone Park
Butte to St. Maries, Idaho
Side Trip to Mt. Rainier Nat. Park
Spokane to Seattle and Tacoma
St. Joe River trip to Spokane

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EASTLAND DISASTER LAID TO NEGLIGENCE

List Prolonged, Yet Captain Gave No Warning, Officials Testify at Inquest.

SOME FAULT WITH VALVES

Tried in Vain for 17 Minutes to Fill Riverward Water Ballast Tanks —Estimate of Dead 1,329.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—With the arrival of Secretary of Commerce Redfield in Chicago today the work of fixing the blame for the Eastland disaster took on new vigor. The recovery of bodies from the wreck progressed slowly, and tonight the divers abandoned their efforts. The work of righting the hull will be begun tomorrow morning.

Divers working in the flooded hold reported, early in the afternoon, that no more bodies were in sight. They immediately transferred their activities to the river bed. Beginning at the Clark Street Bridge, eight divers combed the bottom as far as the Wells Street Bridge. Discovery of only three bodies rewarded their search. F. H. Avery, City Engineer in charge, announced that every body within reach had been brought to the surface.

"The only bodies remaining on the Eastland are in inaccessible staterooms or behind impenetrable steel bulkheads," he said. "These cannot be recovered until the ship has been righted and drained."

These figures were announced this evening: Identified dead, 823; unidentified dead, 4; Western Electric Company's list of missing, 502; total, 1,329.

No accurate estimate can be made of the number of bodies still pinned in the hold or under the Eastland. Estimates range from 300 to 500. Beginning tomorrow morning fifty motor boats equipped with grappling hooks will drag the river bed from Wells Street to Western Avenue. It is believed that many bodies, supposed to have slipped by the net stretched under the Wells Street bridge, will be recovered. With the beginning of the work on the raising of the steamer nets will be stretched to catch bodies which may be released.

A diver sent down into the Eastland to recover what looked to those at a porthole above to be the body of a child brought up a doll, one of many taken from the sunken ship.

No Regulation of Stability.

Secretary Redfield inspected the Eastland this afternoon. He spoke of the "seeming impossibility of such a disaster." He said later:

"There is no Government body that has power to sit in judgment on the stability of a vessel. In my reports I have called attention to the need of additional powers."

A. L. Thurman, Solicitor of the department, added: "A man may build any sort of boat he sees fit, any model, and may put it into commission without inquiry from the Government as to whether it is stable."

Secretary Redfield announced that the local Steamboat Inspectors would play no part in the investigation. The Board of Inquiry will be composed of the following:

In charge—Secretary Redfield and Solicitor Thurman.

Civilian Members—Harry A. Wheeler, Vice President of the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, and Marvin B. Poole, of Butler Brothers.

Officials—The Federal Inspectors from Milwaukee, and George Uhler, Inspector General of the Steamboat Service.

The inquiry will be technical, according to Secretary Redfield.

"What happened in the boiler room?" the Secretary commented. "The Eastland traveled the lakes for twelve years without an accident, which indicated that some unusual thing caused this disaster. These facts our investigation must determine.

"We shall co-operate with the other authorities conducting investigations. There is absolutely no friction. When I reached town I met O. N. Hoover and Captain Charles H. Westcott of the service, both of whom had been notified to appear before the State Grand Jury. I instructed them to say to that Grand Jury that the department desires the fullest possible light thrown upon every detail of its work, and will co-operate in the most searching investigation. They were told to lay everything in their possession before the Grand Jury."

Opening of the Inquest.

The inquest was opened today by Coroner Hoffman. Two things loomed up in the testimony of witnesses. They were:

1. The coincidence between Manager W. K. Greenebaum's notice to Western Electric Company employes that they must let him know by July 1 whether they would use steamships hired from him and the notice sent the next day, July 2, to the Government Inspectors in Michigan that the boat, by adding certain life equipment, was entitled to carry nearly 300 more persons.

2. The fact that Engineer Ericson tried vainly for seventeen minutes to "trim ship" by letting water into the shore-side ballast tanks on the Eastland, yet failed to notify the passengers to leave the ship at once. Ordinarily from four to six minutes are required.

The City Harbor Master, Adam F. Weckler, testified that he noticed the dangerous list of the vessel and warned Captain Pedersen that he would not let the Eastland pass the Clark Street Bridge to go out into the lake until he had righted the vessel. Mr. Weckler's theory is that a hasty attempt to take on water ballast sent the Eastland on its tragic plunge.

Overloading, under-ballasting, and grounding on the river bottom, all were cited in the testimony at the inquest as reasons why the Eastland toppled over. Both Mr. Weckler and Joseph R. Lynn, Assistant Harbor Master, told the Coroner's jury that the boat was cranky, and never should have been permitted by Government Inspectors to carry more than 1,200 persons.

Something Wrong with the Valves.

Mr. Weckler said the Captain tried to right the ship, but seemed unable to take water into the ballast tanks fast enough. The Harbor Master said he had no doubt the tanks had been pumped dry, but that the Captain should have been able to fill them in from three to six minutes if nothing had been wrong with the valves.

"I never saw the Eastland loaded so heavily as it was Saturday morning," said Mr. Weckler. "and I have seen her depart many times. The boat first listed about seven degrees, then came back slightly, again started over, and kept on going. Only last Tuesday I told Captain Pedersen that his boat needed trimming, as it was constantly traveling on its ears. He said that the twin screws kept the Eastland on an even keel while under way.

"After his arrest I heard Captain Pedersen say that he tried for seventeen minutes to trim the steamer, but could not get water into the ballast tanks fast enough. I don't believe that Captain Pedersen realized the danger until the final plunge came."

Mr. Lynn, Assistant Harbor Master, testified that he arrived just as the Eastland was due to start. He saw the dangerous list, and called the Police and Fire Departments, returning to the wharf to see passengers leaping from the decks to the river.

"I believe," said Mr. Lynn, "that the ship was on the bottom aft of midship. If she lay on a bank sloping toward the middle of the river and was being jammed down against this bank, she would naturally tip riverward. If the Captain tried for seventeen minutes to right the boat without attempting to get off those on board, there was negligence."

Captain John H. O'Meara of the tug Kenosha, which was hitched to the Eastland to tow the ship out of the river, testified that he did not take hold of the Eastland until 7:26 o'clock; several minutes after other witnesses said the ship had begun to list. He said he finally got the word to go ahead, but before the tow line was taut, the Eastland listed dangerously, and he stopped, but the ship never righted. He had towed the Eastland four times, and she always listed, he said.

Buried 200 Dead.

Chicago buried 200 of the Eastland dead today. Most of the remaining 827 bodies will be laid to rest tomorrow. Official business will halt during the hours of the funerals.

The dead were buried today by twos and fives and even sevens. There were not hearses enough and in many instances the funeral processions were led by coal, express, and ice wagons. Even a hayrack was used to carry a dozen coffins to a Polish cemetery.

Funerals were delayed because of the congestion in the churches. Services for eight dead were held simultaneously at St. Mary's Church at Forty-ninth Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

Moving picture censors today refused permits to four concerns to display pictures of the disaster on the ground that the companies wanted to "commercialize a calamity."

W. K. Greenebaum, General Manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which leased the Eastland for use Saturday, was taken into custody tonight.

TEN BODIES BROUGHT HERE.

Special Train Arrives with Victims of the Eastland Disaster.

The bodies of ten of the victims of the Eastland disaster at Chicago arrived in New York yesterday. They were brought here on a special train which arrived at the Pennsylvania Station at 5:30 P. M. Two survivors came on the same train.

The bodies of Robert L. Clarke, his wife, Mrs. Myrtle Clarke, and their two-year-old daughter Elinore, were accompanied from Chicago by Richard Clarke, a brother of Mr. Clarke, and by Mr. Clarke's mother, who left here Saturday for Chicago upon getting news of the disaster. The Clarkes lived in Manhattan until two years ago, when they moved to Chicago. The funeral will be held in Brooklyn.

The body of Edward Gatens was met by W. B. Butler of West New York, N. J. Gasper Laline's body was brought to New York by his father, C. G. Laline, his mother and his sister, Miss Cecelia Laline. The body was taken to Stapleton, S. I. The boy's mother is said to have dived for and recovered the body.

Mrs. Martin Judge brought the body of her husband and her infant son, Martin, Jr. She was so overcome by grief that she had to be assisted from the train. Mr. Martin's brother and his mother also were on the train. Mrs. Judge, the wife, was on the Eastland at the time of the capsizing.

Mrs. Frederick Kain brought her husband's body. She was met at the station by the Rev. C. P. Mallery of the Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kain will be buried at Newburg. Mrs. Kain was prevented by a slight illness from accompanying her husband on the Eastland.

Patrick McGlynn returned with the body of his niece, Miss Marie McGlynn. He was met by Miss Helen McGlynn of 158 West Sixty-fourth Street and several friends.

F. G. Rechten met the body of his brother, George P. Rechten. He lives at 631 Washington Street, Hoboken, and the body was taken there.

The train, at the request of the Western Electric Company, stopped at Elizabeth, where the body of William Rupp was removed. There also Emil Rupp, who was injured when the Eastland turned over, left the train.

FACTIONS MAY JOIN AGAINST CARRANZA

Many Mexicans Planning a Peace Conference With or Without "First Chief."

PRESIDENT CONSIDERS STEP

Works at Cornish on Move to be Made Soon—Embargo on Arms One Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Efforts to bring about a conference of military leaders in Mexico, in anticipation of a final appeal to faction leaders by the United States, are reported to be under way in the southern republic.

Information reached Washington tonight that representatives of various factions were consulting their leaders with a view to the assembling of a peace conference either with or without General Carranza. The report added to the interest in official quarters aroused by intimations that the Administration was considering asking General Carranza to reconsider his refusal to participate in peace negotiations which President Wilson urged two months ago.

Diaz Lombardo, General Villa's Foreign Secretary, who came to Washington to study the attitude of the Washington Government, is reported to have returned to Torreon to consult with his chief. General Felipe Angeles, Villa's chief military adviser, also recently in Washington, is en route to Nogales, where he plans to confer with General Maytorena, Villa Governor of Sonora. The purpose of his visit, it is said, is to procure Maytorena's assurance that he and his adherents will join in deliberations to plan for restoration of Constitutional Government and ultimate recognition by the United States. Manuel Calero, Ambassador to the United States in Madero's régime, and not actively allied either with Carranza, Villa, or Zapata, also is on the border. He is said to be interested in a proposal to unite all the factions, if possible, and should Carranza again refuse to join in a peace conference, to support a conference of representatives of all other factions.

An embargo on exportation of munitions of war to Mexico was said tonight to be contemplated as a part of the next step of the Washington Government. Such an embargo, it was stated on high authority, would be rigidly enforced. Shipments across the border or by sea would be prevented. At the State Department it was suggested that attempts to evade the embargo by clearing cargoes for a foreign port and transshipping to Mexico would be carefully watched. At the close of the last session Congress empowered the President to punish shipowners and shippers who sought to ship ammunition from the country in violation of the law. This, it was argued, while passed with the European situation in view, could readily be applied to Mexico.

Mexico City remained cut off from the outside world today, despite official efforts to get word of actual conditions there. Reports that Carranza forces under General Gonsales had returned to the capital lacked official confirmation.

The Carranza agency here asserted Gonzales already had reached the outskirts of the capital and would re-enter the city. It also stated that General Obregon had seized San Luis Potosi and would be joined by General Trevino and reinforcements from Monterey, preparatory to a new offensive directed at Torreon. Troops from the interior were also reported arriving at Vera Cruz to be transported by boat to Tampico and thence overland to Monterey.

Burton Wilson, Chairman of the International Relief Committee in Mexico City, is expected in Washington tomorrow to consult with Administration officials.

SAN DIEGO, July 27.—The presence here today of Alberto Madero, uncle of Francisco Madero, the late President of Mexico, and Alberto Mascarenas, a wealthy banker of Nogales, Sonora, gave rise to a report that they were interested in a plan for the overthrow of Carranza, the movement having for its object the uniting of the forces opposed to Carranza and the selection of a candidate for the Presidency acceptable to all.

PRESIDENT BUSY WITH MEXICO

Works at Cornish on Plan to be Announced Soon.

CORNISH, N. H., July 27.—Reports of increasing chaotic conditions in Mexico were studied today by President Wilson and he gave earnest consideration to formulating the next step in the new Mexican policy inaugurated when he announced that there must be an improvement in affairs in the Southern Republic.

It was said tonight that the President was not ready to make any statement here indicating what he plans to do next in Mexico. He has already received the ideas of his closest advisers on the question.

Some Washington officials are known to favor encouraging General Villa and the other northern leaders to select a provisional President who can be supported by the United States; others believe that the President should place an embargo on the exportation of arms into Mexico, and others are advocating the extreme step of armed intervention by the United States.

The President has been reading reports regarding Mexico very carefully, with the result that he has become convinced that the United States can wait little longer to see whether the different factions can compose their own differences. One of the reasons for his trip to Cornish at this time was that he wanted to study the Mexican situation carefully. He was in communication with Secretary Lansing today, but nothing was given out here regarding the subject matter of their exchange of views.

With the exception of a brief automobile ride this afternoon, the President spent most of the day working in his study on the Mexican question and other official business. After working all the morning and two hours this afternoon, he began to suffer from headache and was forced to take a brief rest.

HAITI MASSACRE; PRESIDENT FLEES

Continued from Page 1.

was asked today on the request of the State Department for a detailed account of the Port au Prince outbreak as soon as possible.

The sudden uprising in the capital aroused considerable interest here, but no additional instructions have been sent to Admiral Caperton as yet. A force of United States marines is landed at Cape Haitien, where quiet prevails. No United States forces, however, are believed to be at Port au Prince, although officials thought it likely that Admiral Caperton would send the gunboat Eagle there with a force of marines as soon as he learned of the outbreak, or proceed there himself on the cruiser Washington.

TWO YEARS OF CIVIL WAR.

Haiti's Present Troubles Began with Zamor's Election.

The present trouble in Haiti began almost from the inauguration of General Oreste Zamor, May 4, 1913, as President. He had been elected to serve until May 15, 1921. In Haiti very few Presidents complete their terms of office. Some die in exile, some die in prison, but more are disposed of on the spot. Zamor is no exception. His troubles began at once, from the fact that the opposition in solemn conclave assembled declared his election void on the ground that he had purchased more votes than was customary.

As, however, he felt quite secure, having the backing of certain foreign interests, which were to obtain concessions from his administration, he allowed another election to take place, and again won, although General Davilmar Théodore played himself at the head of some troops and dared Zamor to take the oath of office. Zamor took it while the fighting was going on.

This was in February, 1914. Eight months later Zamor had had enough, and sought asylum from Théodore and his followers on board a Dutch steamer in the harbor of the capital, Port au Prince. Théodore was proclaimed President. For a time there was tranquillity, for the United States battleship Kansas saw that there was. In November Théodore had himself regularly elected, and Zamor took up his residence in Curaçao to watch events.

Three months later another revolution broke out. The foreign interests which had backed Zamor were dissatisfied with the way Théodore granted concessions. Early in February he followed in the footsteps of his predecessor—abdicated, got on board a Dutch steamer, and started for Curaçao. Oreste Zamor took the hint and returned.

But events move rapidly in Presidential circles in Haiti, and when Zamor reached Haiti he found the Presidency being fought for by Generals V. G. Sam and Guillaume, with Generals Moreno and Petion as close seconds. The two last Generals held Cape Haitien, while Guillaume occupied Port au Prince. When Zamor appeared on the scene he was promptly put in jail.

Meanwhile Paul Fuller had been conducting an investigation on behalf of President Wilson, and in April the American Minister at Port au Prince, A. Bailly-Blanchard, was called to Washington for a conference. It was suggested that the United States might take charge of Haiti's customs revenues, so that the debts of foreigners might be paid. To do this a treaty would have to be arranged, as both France and Germany, just before the great war began, had objected to an American receivership. England is not interested, as the British Consul there had repeatedly said in his reports that English business would not thrive there.

However, before a treaty could be arranged another revolution started, led by Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, who wanted Guillaume's job. The fighting began on the northern coast of the island, and did not reach the capital until yesterday. Meanwhile, Rear Admiral Caperton, with the American cruiser Washington, has been trying to protect foreign interests, assisted by the French cruiser Descartes.

A fortnight ago the Washington landed marines at Cape Haitien, which until yesterday had been the bone of contention between President Guillaume and Dr. Bobo, both of whom have alternately taken the city.

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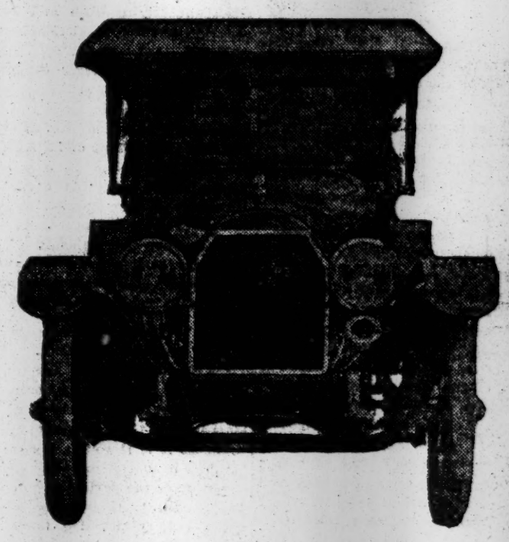

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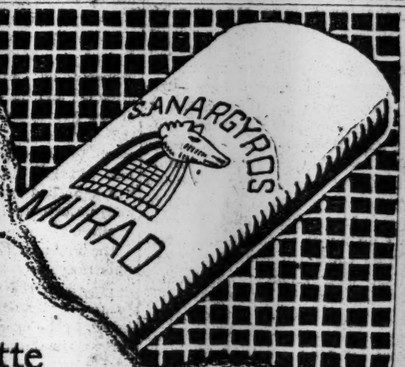

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

CUT PRICES UNDER THE CLAYTON LAW.

Judge HOUGH of the United States District Court has denied an injunction, sought under the Clayton law, to compel a manufacturer of a trade-marked article to furnish it to be sold at other prices than those fixed by the maker and seller. The plaintiff was proprietor of a chain of grocery stores that had been supplied with the article at wholesale rates, and that had undersold the retail trade. Thereupon the makers took means to prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the goods to be sold at other than the fixed prices. This was represented to the court as the exercise of a monopoly, unfair competition, and the practice of a boycott. The decision is interesting beyond the immediate application of the case, for it declares that there is no distinction between fair and unfair competition under the Sherman and Clayton acts. Under both restraint of trade to be actionable must be unreasonable. The sort of competition practiced by the plaintiff is not the sort of competition which the law favors in the public interest. The only competition restrained by the practices of the defendant is the competition between sellers of the same article at different prices, and the only trade restrained is the commercial warfare of the large seller against the small seller, or "that of a merchant who "for advertising purposes may sell "an article at a loss in order to get "customers to his shop, and then "persuade them to buy other things "at a compensating profit." Price regulation is not an unreasonable restraint of trade, but cutting prices in the manner of the plaintiff would take from every grocery man in the field of cut-price competition the incentive to buy this article, "and collectively such grocery keepers are "more important to the public and "the defendant than is the plaintiff."

The Judge even went so far as to turn the tables upon the plaintiff. His practices are of a sort often judicially condemned, and the prevention of such practices is the reverse of unreasonable on general principles. Especially under the Clayton law a seller may select his customers, provided such selection is not unreasonable in its effect upon trade, and it was beyond the comprehension of the Judge how it can be unreasonable to refuse to trade with a customer who avows an intent to injure the seller. Congress could not compel any one to part with property against his wish, because that would deprive such person of his property for a private purpose and compel him unwillingly to contract for the sale of his property on terms not according to his will.

This is not only the first case under the Clayton law. It opens new ground upon a most contentious topic, and decides it rather in accord with the wishes of merchants than of customers. They think only of the price and the article and esteem as their friend the man who sells standard goods cheapest. The relations between the maker and the distributer, between the wholesaler and the retailer, are nothing to the ordinary buyer for consumption. There have been various other decisions to contrary effect regarding the legality of cut prices, but they have for the most part turned upon questions of copyright, or patent, or other particular considerations. Judge HOUGH mentions them in this case, but it was decided rather upon broader trade considerations. The gist of the decision is the right to fix prices, choose customers, and abstain from business at will. It may be supposed that this is hardly the end of the matter. It would be invidious to take sides or even to argue that the law should take sides. Unfair competition, unreasonable restraint of trade, should be punished because detrimental to the public interest, regardless of the interests of either buyers or sellers. The law is concerned only with public interests, not with the rival interests of either side of a bargain. Those are matters suitable for decision in the market, and the course of competition should be allowed to settle them. The law is concerned with the regulation of conduct, not with the distribution of profits. Profits enhanced by unreasonable restraint of trade are not the right of traders. Goods cheapened by uneconomic competition to the injury of the innocent are not the right of the ultimate consumer, however he may dote upon them. Nor could he long enjoy them even though the law should grant them. Trade considerations are the best regulator of trade. However, it is admitted that the questions are as contentious as any known, and are peculiarly agitated just now. Judge HOUGH's decision is as likely to throw fuel on the flames as to settle the dispute, which no doubt will last as long as there are buyers and sellers with different views.

MONKEYING WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

From the deep bosom of the Hon. HERBERT PARSONS's Committee on Industrial Relations has been reported to the Constitutional Convention this extraordinary amendment:

> The Legislature may delegate in its discretion to any duly constituted commission, board, or administrative agency power to make rules and regulations supplementing, varying, modifying, adopting, or otherwise applying to existing conditions laws passed for the protection of the lives, health, comfort, or general welfare of employés.

That is, the Legislature may strip itself of its own function and some of the most momentous laws it makes of any certainty. Without repeal and without amendment, statutes for the protection of "the lives, health, comfort, or general welfare of employés" may be so metamorphosed by an administrative board as to become new and different acts, remote from the intention of the Legislature. The Constitution is to make for certain purposes a little Legislature, with the power to add to, subtract from, and miscellaneously confuse and bedevil existing laws as to the welfare of employés.

In the curious history of government by commission is there a wilder chapter than this bestowal upon the Legislature of the constitutional power to shear itself of its indefeasible prerogative?

Whether or not this amendment comes from "the canneries," it should be canned instantaneously. It would beget reaction in Oklahoma. Nay, as a member of the House of Commons once said: "Hell itself could not be successfully conducted on these principles."

A MAD SHERIFF.

The Sheriff of Hudson County, New Jersey, has no reverence for a man-made situation. He knows of what materials it is compounded, how harmless it is if you take it in time and how uncontrollable it may become if you allow the parties to go on misunderstanding, threatening, and inciting each other. He takes it in time. He snaps off the fuse and opens the inside to the air, and then there is nothing to explode. Anybody could do it who was not afraid, only it requires both moral and physical courage. There are two ways of being afraid.

There was an ominous situation at Bayonne, with a fair beginning to become highly explosive. Three oil companies, on one side, and 8,000 overheated employés, on the other, so far misunderstood each other as to have come to open violence. The employés desired to destroy the companies' property, as employés on strike so often do, and the companies hired and armed guards to shoot the employés if they tried it. They did try it. It came to shooting. Some lives were lost. Feeling was intense. All that has happened before in many places, and, unfortunately, will happen often again.

The only novelty in this case was the Sheriff, EUGENE F. KINKEAD. He had appealed to the Governor for troops to keep order with, and as the Governor, in the usual way, was more interested in the attitudes of the belligerents than in the peace of society, he found reasons for not sending them. Then the Sheriff sought police aid from neighboring towns, equally in vain. Difficulties stimulate the right man. They had that effect in this instance.

Briefly, the Sheriff of Hudson County got mad. The employers' guards and the striking employés at Bayonne could not go on shooting at each other. It had to stop. So Mr. KINKEAD resolved by himself to stop it. And he succeeded, for the several reasons, namely, that he was unafraid, that he treated authority as a means to accomplish ends, and that he was neutral. A mad and neutral county Sheriff with two heavy hands and a fixed purpose is not a thing to play with. When you see him coming you begin to feel awed. That may be the respect for law that has been taught to you. It ought to be. But it is probably something else.

Mr. KINKEAD began to make contact with the situation, troopless, policeless, in fact powerless but for the madness that was in him. That gave him his control over circumstances. Wherever he touched the situation the effect was as if a torpedo had collided with it. He discovered the leader of the strike to be an impostor, beat him up a bit in good Queensberry fashion, and sent him to jail. Betimes he slapped a Socialist in the mouth. Then he got a letter from the employers offering the strikers a raise in pay if they would return to work. Next he talked sense to the strikers, roughly, as strikers like to be talked to, and when a great number of them had agreed to go back to work his problem was how to protect them from the violence of a few irreducibles. For that he needed policemen, and the officers of Hudson County cities had refused to lend him their policemen. But he was Sheriff. He could draft policemen to act as his deputies, and it would be illegal for them to refuse to serve. Sheriffs have always held that power. No one ever thought to use it before. So, late at night, he went about, through Jersey City and Hoboken, swearing in Police Sergeants, Police Directors, and policemen on sight, ordering them to report to him the next morning at Bayonne, where he had promised to protect the men who would return to work. Unless they reported, as he directed, irrespective of any other duty, he would have them indicted. That was putting it on a bit strong. Even a Sheriff, though within his legal authority, cannot really command a city's police force in just that theatrical way. Mr. KINKEAD was bluffing with a glinty twinkle in his eyes. The sequel was what you might expect. The next morning at Bayonne there was as many police as the wreck of the situation demanded. The strikers returned quietly to work.

We tender our compliments to Mr. KINKEAD, and to the fist that is swathed in arnica, and we are sorry we do not live in Hudson County. If we did, being of the third party, (the party interested not in the merits of every labor dispute but in order,) we should pledge ourselves beforehand to vote for Mr. KINKEAD's re-election. The support of the other two parties he is bound to have.

THE MEXICAN RUMORS.

It is a settled fact in the minds of Washington correspondents that something is to be done by the Administration within ten days or so in regard to Mexico, but they are unable to tell us what will be done. They believe that an embargo will be placed on shipments of arms into Mexico and that the President will give support to some man or group of men not involved in the revolutionary movement, who will attempt to restore order to the republic, with or without the co-operation of the leaders of one or both sides of the revolution. But it is asserted with emphasis that armed intervention is not at present thought of. We hope that is true. War with Mexico at the present time would be a very troublesome complication. But how the President can help Mexicans who are now exiles from their native land to return and establish a Government there without lending them military support is beyond our powers of conjecture.

As a matter of fact, the President has made no confidants. He probably has a plan of action, but it has not been revealed. We may be sure that he does not intend to give either moral support or material aid to the establishment of such a Government as Mexico had before the revolution of MADERO and that he is no nearer to involving this country in war at the behest of people who have interests in Mexico than he was at the beginning of his Administration. There are many rumors of plots against both CARRANZA and VILLA in which the names of FELIPE ANGELES and others have been mentioned, but the rumors lack verification.

The chance that the Mexicans may be able to settle their own difficulties, however, is as good today as it ever was. There is still a faint hope that a semblance of order may be restored before it becomes necessary for the United States to interfere. An embargo on the shipment of arms would help materially, at any rate, to lessen the work of destruction. CARRANZA and VILLA are as far apart as ever, and the seeming triumphs of the patriot who keeps himself out of harm's way at Vera Cruz, which made the formal recognition of his Government, dubious as that action would have been, seem possible a fortnight ago, have been turned into new defeats. Obviously, Mexico would be blessed if both VILLA and CARRANZA could be eliminated. If we can read in the various pronouncements and rumors from Mexican sources any hope that this dual elimination is possible, we may derive some encouragement from the Mexican situation. A conference of Maderistas and others is to be held, to consider plans of pacification, which it is officially announced "will ignore "if it cannot unite the warring factions." This may mean something.

THE CONTINUOUS RAILWAY VOYAGE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is as up to date as England in applying the doctrine of the continuous voyage. The announcement of the doctrine is apropos of the wicked wiles of shippers who combined two State rates in order to make a rate lower than the Federal through rate established by law. The shipment was intended to move from Kansas to Oklahoma, but it was not sent direct. It was shipped in the first place to another town in Kansas, at a Kansas rate, and then was rebilled to Oklahoma at an Oklahoma rate. The railway discovered the evasion of the rates fixed by the Commission, and refused to do any more carrying. The shipper, not to be balked of what he considered his rights and rates, took the case to the Commission, which rallied to the defense of its schedules. The Commission's decision is that "first billing to "an intermediate point of a shipment "that is really intended to reach a "destination beyond is simply a device for defeating the lawful through "rate, and is unlawful."

Of course it would be different if the shipments were not "really intended" for a further destination. Therefore it would seem to require a mind reader, or a detective, to tell what the rates are in the numerous cases in which a combination of local rates can be used to make a rate lower than the interstate rate. Goods may not be sent at the lawful and published rates if there is a hidden design to ship them further at another lawful and public rate, which becomes unlawful by combination with the former lawful rate. The conflict, of course, is less between the rates than between State and Federal jurisdiction. The case is not merely curious, it is representative of a large class in which the worse and better reason are so near allied that the knot must be cut, since it cannot be unraveled by reason.

When such cases used to arise they were put down to original sin on the part of the railways. Now that rates are Government made, the railways are exempt from all but the consequences of the muddle. They must carry at the lowest lawful rate, or fifty Commissions would want to know the reason why. It is all the same to the warring Commissioners of course. They have no financial stake in the problems brought to them. It used to be safe to follow the rule to decide against the railways, but that has its difficulties now, and there are troubles on every hand.

Imagine the dilemma of the Commission if it sought to apply the doctrine of continuous journey to passenger fares. At the present moment it costs $6 for a round trip to Atlantic City from New York, but $5 from towns across the river. Would it be unlawful to sell a tunnel ticket to a traveler designing to buy a $5 ticket to the New Jersey abode of bliss? Would it be lawful for a railway to decline to sell a $5 ticket if the buyer came from New York to get it? Must passengers and shippers file affidavits of intention when they apply for lawful and public rates? If that is the law it may be supposed that rate-breakers would have very definite intentions to end their journey at the first stop. They would proceed only after another distinct and deliberately adopted intention, duly signed, sealed, and witnessed in manner to defy proceedings before the rate regulators.

As there is no public disposition whatever to deny to men who serve in the National Guard the privilege of exemption from jury duty it is difficult to comprehend why a plan to abolish the privilege should have been submitted to the Constitutional Convention. We cannot believe that its adoption will be seriously considered.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Oratory Verging on Treason.

One HENRY WEISMANN, a somewhat mysterious person, speaking as State President of a somewhat mysterious organization called or calling itself the German-American Alliance, need not be taken too seriously, even though he does indulge in abuse of the head of the American Government that would be considered excessive if it were uttered by a backwoods spellbinder in the culminating heat of a political campaign. Mr. WEISMANN seems to be a professional German, and, like others who win attention, otherwise unattainable, by perfervid partisanship, the degree to which he forces the note of devotion to the cause he serves probably ought to cause more amusement than indignation.

But, while nobody is going to get excited over what he says, it would be wise for him to remember that his remarks are noted and that some day the outrageousness of his charges may not be ignored merely because of their wild absurdity. We are accustomed in this country to go far in our criticism of public officials, and so much do we value liberty of speech that an occasional drop from freedom to license does not start us to clamoring for a censor and laws against lèse-majesté. But there are limits, and there are times when the limits are closer than at other times.

This is one of the periods when moderation of language in expressing antagonism to the Government and its representatives is desirable and fitting, and there is, therefore, a special offensiveness in the ravings of this WEISMANN person about the President's subservience to Wall Street pirates and his carrying out of secret understandings with England. Real Americans, no matter of what origin, do not enjoy it when the President is described as a "political bankrupt," when he is accused of violating his oath of office.

Fortunately, one can laugh at the announcement of this same orator that he felt obliged to differ with the President "in any act that brings on danger," it being so well known how abhorrent danger is to Germans, and equally provocative of mirth is the offer of Mr. WEISMANN to be the "Kaempfer" of the German-American Alliance in its coming struggle with the misguided remainder of our population. Talk, even when semi-treasonable, is cheap.

Friends and Enemies as Teachers.

That there is danger in the criticism of friends, and that enemies are or can be used as the best teachers, was probably not first noticed by ARISTOPHANES, but his record of these facts, so much better known than heeled, appears in "The Birds," and, being now something over 2,300 years old, can safely be held as among the very earliest that have survived. Like so much in the work of the Greek dramatists, this passage might have been written today, and is as well worth heeding as ever. It is the King of the Birds that speaks, and he is reassuring his subjects, made anxious by his inclination to heed counsel coming from one of their cruel foes, a human being. In the Frere translation the lines run:

> Friendship is a poor adviser; politicians deep and wise
> Many times are forced to learn a lesson from their enemies;
> Diligent and wary conduct is the method soon or late
> Which an adversary teaches; whilst a friend or intimate
> Trains us on to sloth and ease, to ready confidence, to rest
> In careless acquiescence; to believe and hope the best.
> Look on earth! Behold the nations, all in emulation vying,
> Active all, with busy science engineering, fortifying;
> To defend their hearths and homes, with patriotic industry,
> Fencing every city round with massy walls of masonry:
> Tactical devices old they modify with new design;
> Arms defensive and offensive to perfection they refine;
> Galleys are equipped and armed, and armies trained to discipline.
> Look to life, in every part; in all they practice, all they knew;
> Every nation has derived its best instruction from the foe.

Intelligences higher than those of birds might find some sophistry in this, but there is in it, too, truth of a sort, and with many applications, ranging from nations confronted with the possibility of war down to ambitious scribblers who would save no end of postage if they would ask enemies instead of friends for opinions as to the merits of their "poems."

Generalizes from the Particular.

An American aviator who has been seeing service in the flying corps of the Italian Army makes from what cannot have been a very wide or long experience the rash generalization that possessors of the Latin temperament do not operate aeroplanes well—that they are emotional and erratic, with consequent inconveniences at critical moments.

The basis for this criticism seems to be that once while aloft the American was with an Italian aviator, and the latter, when kicked "slightly," as a hint to remove his foot from the brake, took both hands off the steering wheel because he could not adequately express his views of such treatment without using both hands in gesticulation. The result of this, says the American, might have been a serious accident.

"Might have been" hardly justifies a sweeping imputation of inferiority, especially as no accident followed, and, anyway, the assumption that all Italian aviators are alike is a wild absurdity—as wild as is the absurdity of calling everybody "Latin" who speaks a language of Latin origin. Both the Italians and the French are relatives as well as neighbors of the Germans, and the Teutonic strain spreads far in both of the so-called Latin countries.

Since the war began all the old views of "the French temperament" have been revised or abandoned, and those concerning the Italians are more than likely to suffer the same fate—not because the war has changed them, but because it has made better known what their reactions, as a psychologist would say, are to an environment like that now existing.

Edison's Sleep Theory Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is more than evident that Lambert A. Shears in his letter of July 24 does not agree with Edison in his ideas of sleep.

It is natural for a man who finds a good thing through experience to pass it on. Edison found that less sleep and more work is a good combination, and he said so. No one will deny that Edison's achievements are wonderful, and they cannot deny that had he slept more many fine things would not now be ours. That Edison should remain quiet regarding his theory because he is not a doctor is absurd. Some of the greatest medical aids were discovered by laymen. Living frugally—reducing physical necessities to a minimum in order to give more to the mind and soul is the highest cause for self-approbation, notwithstanding what Mr. Shears says to the contrary. To guzzle a meal and sleep ten hours I consider the worst of evils, and so does Mr. Edison. He is a shining star among man, and I would come under these rays. Why would not Mr. Shears?

JAMES E. FOLSEY.

New York, July 24, 1915.

Unneutral Street Bands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last few weeks I have noticed a number of three and four piece bands playing in the streets around Harlem and 125th Street—and they are invariably playing "Die Wacht am Rhein." As I was aware of the fact that a law was passed some years ago abolishing these bands from playing in the city streets or yards, I made inquiry as to their being allowed to inflict their melodies upon my unhyphenated American ears, contrary to statute, and was informed that it was within the province of the Mayor to issue permits to such bands at his discretion, and this probably accounted for the bands being allowed to play without molestation by the police. A. W. R.

New York, July 23, 1915.

Too Much Piccolo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are you aware that this city is overrun with divers German-looking persons, going about in groups of three and four playing the most atrocious music? East Fiftieth Street is a favorite rendezvous for them. Just now they play under my window "Die Wacht am Rhein." I imagine they are fervent Ridderites endeavoring to lull us into a Chinafied state of composure with their soul-stirring harmony. But it won't work. The idea is a good one, but there is too much piccolo in it. BEEKMAN HILL.

New York, July 24, 1915.

Morning Papers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 7:15 train from Arverne, L. I., July 26, I took it upon myself to walk through the nine cars and count the number of papers carried. I give you the result as follows: Times, 499; World, 22; American, 18; Tribune, 10; Sun, 8; Herald, 1; Telegraph, 1.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

New York, July 26, 1915.

THE OUTWARD-BOUND.

> Ho! dark-winged ship so lightly poised at rest
> Against the far horizon's flaming West!
> Where do you, nightly journeying, convey
> The souls who sail aboard of you today?
> Are there wise heads within your pilot-house?
> Do faithful hands lie firmly on your wheel,
> And clear eyes watch through shadows for the foe
> Lest your brave bows unwittingly should steal
> On hazardous adventures that but peep
> In frothing whirlpools from the placid deep?
> Often I watch you thus as you go down
> To the broad sea from out the ancient town;
> Dim birds of passage in the twilight hour
> Outbound, tide-borne, with cargoes fraught with hopes—
> Sleeping, shall I not follow you to scour
> The self-same seas you sweep, or wake to pray
> Safe havens for us both at break of Day?

EDNA MEAD.

AN OFFICER'S RIGHT TO QUIT.

To Deny It, One Argues, Would Make Service Compulsory for Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am so much surprised at the editorial, "The Right to Resign," appearing in THE TIMES of the 16th inst. that I cannot refrain from protesting. If an officer has not the right to resign, then it must follow that at the option of the Secretary of the Navy, if he chooses to exercise it, any officer is bound for life or until retired. As the law now permits retired officers being ordered to active duty, an officer once commissioned becomes subject to service for life.

Does this not practically amount to compulsory service? How does this idea square with the general opinion in our country with reference to conscription? If, when a boy in his teens is sent to the Naval Academy by his parents, and after signing an agreement to serve eight years, finds that he is bound for life, does this or does it not savor of something worse than conscription? Does any country that you know enlist soldiers or sailors for a term of years and then say to them "you are in for life"?

Is this in accord with the spirit of our institutions? What could be more despotic than the exercise of such power? Under what existing statute can such curtailment of the individual liberty of an American citizen be legally accomplished?

I very much doubt that the decision of the Judge Advocate General upholding this exercise of power is in accord with the popular view of the matter, as you aver. Has not the Judge Advocate General of the Army rendered exactly the opposite opinion with reference to the power of the Secretary of War?

When midshipmen are appointed to the Naval Academy they sign an agreement that they will serve for eight years. May I ask why it was ever considered necessary to make such an agreement if the mere fact of once accepting such an appointment automatically binds one to serve a lifetime?

If an officer has no right to resign why did the Government accept the resignations of so many army and navy officers who resigned at the outbreak of the civil war, not merely because they "received offers of higher pay," but because they wished to take arms under a rebellion to destroy the Union? Was there ever a time when compulsion to retain officers in the service was more needed? But even this is not conclusive. You may say that the Government was then wrong, and perhaps it was. On the other hand, perhaps it was right then and is now wrong.

My own opinion is that, unless some specific law has been enacted by Congress making it discretionary with the respective Secretaries whether or not to accept an officer's resignation, there is no legal right now existing to retain him for life against his will.

You may say that if one officer has the right to resign, then every other one has the same right, and that this reductio ad absurdum shows how impossible it is for such a right to exist. Many people will be convinced, perhaps, by this. But I contend that the point is simply this: The Constitution undoubtedly gives Congress the power to raise and maintain military and naval forces, and if, in order to accomplish this function, it becomes necessary to place any citizen in the army or in the navy, or to hold him there indefinitely, Congress must and unquestionably has this power. The fact is, I believe, that no such law has ever been enacted, and if not then the legal right to enforce such compulsory service does not exist.

The propriety, the necessity, in fact, of enforcing service in the army and navy by proper act of Congress, when this body finds it desirable, cannot be questioned. To do so would be to question the right of the nation to provide for its own preservation. But it does seem remarkable that any one should seriously uphold compulsory military service without due authority of law, especially in a country where compulsory service, even with authority of Congress, is so much frowned upon.

If an officer can be held indefinitely without any contract or law covering it, why not enlisted men? Do you think the popular verdict would be with the Secretary if he decided to apply such a rule to the sailors?

CAPTAIN UNITED STATES NAVY.
United States Naval War College, Newport, R. I., July 21, 1915.

An Unimportant Discovery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Martha Wentworth Suffren, in her letter to THE TIMES of the 22d inst., says in regard to the "discovery" referring to the placing of bread in cold storage: "The idea was probably hatched out in the domestic science department, (of the University of Minnesota,) taught by women, mainly for women."

It makes me feel rather small when she says "neither sex can make this absurd claim," as the idea occurred to the writer two or three years ago, and was put into practice by a friend. I wrote an article about it and sent it to a New York publication, a copy of which I have in my possession. It never occurred to me, however, that the process was of such importance that it could be dignified by the title of "discovery."

FREDERICK T. DES BRISAY.

New York, July 23, 1915.

An Old Bread Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have refrained from imparting to a receptive world my bright ideas for foiling hostile plots and ending the war, but the unextinguishable amusement aroused by the solemn joy which hails the epoch-making discovery of the wise men of Minnesota forces its way irresistibly to my pen point. You see, my mother, now 80 years old, has always known how to reduce the number of bakings by keeping her bread fresh in cold storage—and she didn't have to learn it from a man, either. G. H. G.

Potsdam, N. Y., July 22, 1915.

Cash Profit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be the fashion of the moment in England, in France, and in America to "knock" the British workman. The papers are all at it.

What is the matter with the British workman? Disloyalty to democracy, purblindness to the higher aims of life, class selfishness, personal intemperance—such are the accusations. May we ask, in all mildness, how long commercialism has been putting spiritual enrichment above and before cash profits? BRITISH.

New York, July 23, 1915.

A Blind Man and Seven.

Mr. M., a blind man, has a wife and six young children. His blindness came on after several years of failing sight. He is now in the workshop of the New York Association for the Blind learning to cane chairs. Mrs. M. does sewing at home, in which she has been assisted by the eldest girl, who is 14. Their earnings at this are never more than $5 a week. The girl has just secured her working papers, but it is the hope of the Charity Organization Society that before beginning work contributions enough may be secured to help the family during the coming year so that the girl can have vocational training and thus become better equipped for her responsibilities later. In co-operation with the family a budget has been worked out calling for $24 a month from the society—this to pay the rent and provide a weekly scholarship of $3 to take the place of what the girl would otherwise earn. Two hundred and eighty-eight dollars will make this plan possible for the coming year. Contributions toward this amount should be made payable to the Charity Organization Society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following gifts for other families received in response to appeals in THE TIMES: "J. F. L.," $10; A. C. Bradley, $10; Mrs. Harriet E. Blake, $2; "A. N. R.," $10; "C. K. H.," $20; Mrs. F. H. Howe, $1; "H. T. C.," $2; Mrs. L. H. Gray, $3; "A Sympathizer," $2; Mrs. A. M. Boyer, $3; "M. B.," $5; Mrs. Lucy B. Pratt, $10; Miss Margaret Warner, $5; Mrs. Sarah P. Sherwood, $10; "D. D.," $5; "T. J. R.," $5; "S. F. X.," $40; Miss Julia Mayo, $25; "J. G. H.," $5.

THE BONE THAT WAS DROPPED IN CHINA.

How Japan Seized the Opportunity Created by the Suicide of Western Unity in the Orient—Future Problems.

By SRINIVAS R. WAGEL,
Formerly Financial Editor of the North China Daily News and Herald.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Although politically Germany was finished in the Far East, economically she was still active. It was surprising to find German business houses being still kept open, although not one vessel of theirs was on the high seas. Further, all through China the sentiment of the population was essentially pro-German. This was not because the Chinese were particularly anti-British, but because they had no special love for either Russia or Japan, both of whom had been recently active in the North. Prior to the war the British were also under a cloud on account of the so-called Tibetan negotiations, the trend of which was to deprive China of her sovereignty over Tibet. The Chinese press was somehow found to be mysteriously influenced by the Germans; and at Peking the official body seemed to be extremely sympathetic to Germany.

Great Britain and the Allies felt that if German trade, or whatever was left of it, was destroyed, there would be no further German activity in China. Hence the several enemy trading ordinances, the closing and liquidating of German business houses in Hongkong, Singapore, and other places, and the several regulations to make it impossible for Germans to do business in purely Chinese or international settlements like Hankow, Tien-tsin, or Shanghai.

The reasoning was sound on the part of the Allies. There was very little or no trade in German products or with Germany itself. The German merchants in China were found to be actually dealing in British piece goods, which they were able to obtain from Manchester. The British and allied banks were still dealing with German merchants, as old and long-standing friendships do not die quick, and business interests do not always lie parallel to political or national interests. The Consular and Diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and the Allies made strenuous efforts to stop this business intercourse. Of course, all credit was stopped at the beginning of the war. But the motto was "no business of any kind with the enemy."

The steps taken by the officials were not attended with any great measure of success. The average Britisher or Frenchman became very indignant at this state of affairs, especially as he believed that enemy trade in China was at his mercy. More stringent measures were then adopted. British and allied insurance companies refused to insure cargoes of German merchants. Except American ships, Germans had no means of sending their cargo anywhere—as the European neutral tramps had already gone to Europe owing to the high freights ruling there. The position at both the fronts in Europe and the several atrocities credited to the Germans only helped to inflame feeling against Germans still further.

At this stage the sinking of the Lusitania acted as the last straw. All intercourse with Germans was stopped, and they were boycotted from clubs. A British Chamber of Commerce was formed, thus putting the last nail into the coffin of international activity on trade in China.

In spite of the alliance with Great Britain, Japan's entry into the war was very much disliked by the Britishers and nationals of allies in China. The conviction that Japan had forced herself into the war was only dispelled by the explicit statement of Baron Kato, the Foreign Minister, that Great Britain requested Japan to help, under the terms of the alliance. The service of Japan to the Allies has been invaluable; as a matter of fact, the Allies were helpless in China without the aid of Japan. Germany had enough forces, military and naval, to be a serious menace, especially to England, and the help rendered by Japan in reducing Tsing-tao and keeping the seas clear of German cruisers was of extreme importance. The price she asked for it was certainly not high, if only it was not at the expense of China.

The story of the demands sprung upon China, the protracted negotiations, and the final settlement are beyond the scope of this article. Japan gained a great political advantage, but at a great loss of economic advantage and moral prestige. England and the Allies were unable to help China, because they were under obligations to Japan, and themselves were guilty of such brigandage. The United States helped a little, but she was not able to do much, although, of course, in the circumstances, the withdrawal of the demands under clause V. was distinctly advantageous to China.

I am now concerned with the economic results. For the past four months the Chinese have organized a quiet, but active boycott against Japanese trade. Next to America, China is Japan's best market. As a matter of fact, Chinese trade is the principal support of the manufacturing industries of Japan. The boycott of Japanese goods by China, if continued, would seriously affect Japan's prosperity. It is not to be assumed, however, that the time is past for a friendly arrangement between Japan and China; but the future is one of grave apprehension.

In the excitement of the great war and the effects of it on China, American trade has once again become comatose. During recent years efforts were made to improve the volume of trade between the two countries; since the war started, however, there has been a serious setback. During the nine months of war, up to the close of April, the value of the export of American cloth to China has been to the amount of $700,000 as against $4,500,000 in the corresponding period in the previous year; kerosene oil and flour, which, with cloth, constitute the bulk of American exports to China, show a great falling off. During this period, the United States has bought slightly more tea than in 1914, but $5,000,000 less of silk. Under the special circumstances arising out of the war, and with the graver problems inviting and holding the attention of the United States, Chinese trade cannot help being relegated to the background.

When the whole world is in a crucible, as it were, and when the reshaping of future policies, both in politics and trade, is purely a matter for conjecture, it may seem presumptuous to invite special attention to China. But China, in spite of her weakness, has long been a factor of international import. The war and the part played by Japan recently are making China even more important. Will this war and the general economic exhaustion of European powers give a chance to China to play her rôle as a great nation in the world? Will Japan acquiesce in the rise of China or will she try to absorb her? What course is likely to be adopted by the European powers in their relations with China in future? What part will America play in the future adjustment of affairs in the Far East? How is the course of the trade in the Far East likely to be shaped? All these questions and a number of others closely interconnected with them will, it is my belief, demand speedy and efficient solution in the course of the next few months.

SRINIVAS R. WAGEL.

What Ireland's Flag Really Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter of John M. Dunphy in your paper with much interest. I had occasion to inquire from the Ulster King of Arms what the real national color of Ireland was, and the attached is a copy of the reply received from that gentleman. I am sure Mr. Dunphy and your readers will be interested.

Office of Arms—Dublin Castle.
March 10, 1908.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of 21st ult., I am directed by Captain Nevile R. Wilkinson, Ulster King of Arms, to inform you that the national color of Ireland is, and always has been, blue, (that is, heraldic blue, ultramarine, not as some people have thought, sky blue.)

Green never was the national color of Ireland. The national color is taken from the ground of the arms; in the case of Ireland it is azure, a harp or stringed argent—thus blue is the color for Ireland.

(Signed) G. D. Bentchaell.

ALBERT E. JONES.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 25, 1915.

FRUIT PROFITS ANALYZED.

Some Expenses Which Limit the Profit on Cold-Storage Goods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to say a few words in regard to Market Commissioner Dillon's remark quoted in your editorial comment of today: "Prices begin to stiffen as soon as the bulk of the fruit is out of the hands of the producers."

When the law of supply and demand commands that they stiffen they stiffen, and when the same law demands that they sag, they sag. It is logical and natural that when the apples have been harvested and put in storage prices should go up to compensate the storer or speculator for the extra expense attached. If there were not a radical advance after harvesting and storage, the speculators and producers would both go broke in short order. But for the stiffening in price, to which Mr. Dillon alludes so sneeringly, what would become of the approximate 65 cents a barrel added to the cost of the barrel by reason of labor, cold storage, shrinkage, &c.? The apple industry would have its props knocked from under it, and the producer would get off at the same lonesome tank station in the desert as the speculator.

When the producer stores, and a great many of them do, as the cold storage houses all through Western New York this past season so amply testified, he gets his share of the benefit of the stiffening of prices. You could hear him bellow like the bull of Bashan if prices did not stiffen. Suppose one bought Baldwins last Fall at $1.50, as more than one firm did, and put them into cold storage, to be taken out in February. The market did not go up to $2.25 and $2.50 until February. "Ha," says Mr. Dillon, "there you are. He bought Baldwins for $1,50 and is selling them for $2.50—a clear profit of $1 a barrel. Highway robber! Let us protect the poor farmer." As a matter of fact, the Baldwins that were put in cold storage in the Fall at $1.50 came out with the extra charge of 40 cents for cold storage, 10 cents for labor, not to speak of shrinkage, interest on the money invested, and—by no means negligible in the expenses—salaries, &c., the telegrams regarding the transaction, office rent, overhead expenses, and the cost of selling the fruit. Not so much left out of that extra dollar after all, is there?

There is only one more paragraph of Mr. Dillon's bulletin with which I shall deal. Mr. Dillon is going to revolutionize the apple business in New York State by "absolute control," to quote his own words, "of 800 cars of apples." Count them—800 cars. In 800 cars there are just 128,000 barrels. The writer knows of one Monday during this past season when New York's receipts of apples for that day alone were 100 cars. He knows of one week this past season when total receipts for that week made 100,000 barrels. He knows of one firm which, in one transaction alone this past season, bought 75,000 barrels, and that was one transaction, mind you, and only a fractional part of the firm's total business.

As Louis Mann used to say: "It is to laugh." The fly on the wagon wheel that moved the whole dray has nothing on M

SUFFRAGISTS TALK AND BARBERS LISTEN

No Chance for Conversation When Vote-Seekers Invade Domain of Loquacity.

MANY PLEDGE AID TO CAUSE

Lathery Smiles from Customers Encourage Crusaders to Flights of Oratory.

Barbers' Day, when the suffragists went to the barber shops yesterday, was a great success. Practically every barber in New York was visited by suffragists, and the reception generally was cordial.

The most amiable was an Italian tonsorial artist in the Bowery, who didn't know what it was all about until the vote-seekers ran out to the automobile and brought in a bunch of leaflets printed in Italian.

The no-tip barber said he believed in progress, so, of course, he was for woman suffrage.

M'sieu Henri, at the Brevoort, was busy with the sacred rite of luncheon when the votes-for-women automobile drove up to his door, but his two assistants received the women with demonstrative courtesy, and a customer in the lather gave them a cheerful, soapy smile.

At another shop a bunch of men of the clothing trade were having their hair snipped They were so pleased with the suffrage delegation that they begged the women to take a day for their shops, and told them they would be received with "open arms."

The most effective squad started from the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party at 2 o'clock with four automobiles, each carrying a bona fide barber's pole (borrowed from a barber's supply shop) upright in the centre of the car. The cars were decorated further with United States flags, the new city flag, which has the Empire State Campaign Committee's colors; the regular Empire State Campaign Committee flag, with stripes of yellow, white and blue, and across the back a big yellow banner with the words: "Vote for the Women's Suffrage Amendment November 2, 1915."

Three of the poles were red and white, but the most gorgeous was red and gold. In the centre of the gold was the word, Adeline Sterling, Mrs. Oreola Haskell, who conceived the idea of Barbers' Day, and Mrs. Mabel Keep. The gold-pole car made its first stop at the shop of Emil Gutman, 2 West Twenty-sixth Street, where the women were warmly welcomed. Most of the barbers had received letters telling them the women were coming, and the men were ready to receive them. Outside the Gutman shop Miss Sterling told a large crowd of men about the first woman barber, the one mentioned in the Bible. She told them first how useful the barbers were, what a reputation they had as conversationalists and what valuable aids they could be to the women.

"When you are in a position where you can't help yourselves, we turn the barbers loose on you and you are sure to be converted. Some of the men say women are taking away their trades and they don't like it," she continued. "The trade of the barber is one that the women have not taken away. There is one woman barber mentioned in early days, and she is in the Bible. That was Delilah, who cut the hair of Samson."

Then she went on to plead for suffrage, and closed with:

"Now, will every man here who believes in votes for women raise his hat."

The crowd smiled, and many hats came off.

At another shop Miss Sterling told them why she was sure women were not inferior to men. "You see," she said, "when the Lord made Adam he was experimenting, but when Eve was created he had learned the trade and she was a finished product."

"Of course," said a stout, red-faced man, beaming with smiles, "Adam was made of dirt, while Eve was made from Adam's rib; much better material and naturally she was superior."

SUFFRAGISTS AID POOR.

Teachers Take Forty-two Children on a Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON FALLS, N. Y., July 27.—The old Moorecliff Inn in this place, which has long been vacant, has been taken this Summer by several New York teachers, with Miss Cora M. Hill at their head, and they are spending their vacation there and have taken forty-two children of New York to benefit from the country air.

Children in the greatest need of the change were taken, bathed, fed, and freshly clothed and turned loose to enjoy themselves. The little people in the short time they have been in the place have gained in health and strength, and have now been put to work. The girls are making middy blouses and the boys do raffia work between play times, and they are gaining much skill with their fingers.

The teachers belong to the Teachers' Suffrage Association of New York, and from their stronghold sally forth to make suffrage speeches and distribute suffrage literature in the towns and villages near by. To help pay for the work they are doing, they cater to automobile parties, and to women who wish to entertain their friends.

Among the teachers engaged in this work and play vacation are Miss Martha Jackson, Miss Jane Mandor, who acts as commissary; Miss Elizabeth Best, Miss Harriet Avery, Miss Ruth Brolaski, Miss Eba Wernstadt, and Miss Adelaide Rorke.

The way they will entertain free any suffragists who wish to go out as speakers.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice Arkell Gillam, daughter of Mrs. Francis Edward Barbour by a former marriage, and John Allan Love of St. Louis, Mo., will take place today at the home of the bride, Arkell Hall, at Canajoharie, N. Y. The bride's father was the late Bernhard Gillam, the cartoonist, of this city.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward H. Raymond, Jr., of 380 Riverside Drive are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Raymond was formerly Miss Grace I. Ashwell.

Clarence Mackay and the Misses Katherine and Ellin Mackay and Master William Mackay left Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I., yesterday for the Adirondacks, where they will spend the remainder of the Summer.

The engagement of Miss Helen York Judson, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Judson and the sister of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, and George Elton Parks of this city, formerly of Providence, R. I., has been announced. The Judsons are at Oyster Bay for the Summer. Their town home is at 777 Madison Avenue. Miss Judson's brother-in-law is Governor General of the Philippines.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley have taken an apartment at 399 Park Avenue for the Winter.

The marriage of Miss Marcia Murdock, daughter of former Congressman and Mrs. Victor Murdock, and Lieutenant Harvey Delano, U. S. N., will be celebrated on Aug. 28 at the Murdock home in Wichita, Kan. On Sept. 4 the couple will sail for Shanghai. Lieutenant Delano has been assigned to the personal staff of Admiral Winterhalter of the Asiatic Squadron.

Arrives on the Carpathia.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Carpathia were:

F. R. Alnutt, G. L. Atkinson, J. A. Bates, W. A. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. D. Boughton, Miss Margaret Butler, A. Carstairs, R. W. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Douglas, R. Gregory, Mrs. A. Hale, Mrs. R. Hawry, G. Innes, W. Levitt, Miss B. Palmer, Miss C. L. Richards, G. R. Richards, S. P. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Scott, Mrs. A. Smith, Miss M. Whyte, and W. Watson.

TOUCHARD GUILTY OF THEFT

Many Pleas to Court for Mercy for Ex-Tennis Champion.

Gustave Fitzhugh Touchard, Jr., former indoor tennis champion, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions for sentence on Friday for the larceny of golf balls worth $140 from Abercrombie & Fitch of 53 West Thirty-sixth Street, by whom he was employed.

Touchard pleaded guilty to the theft. His counsel, George Gordon Battle, pleaded extenuating circumstances, and asked that mercy be shown. Scores of letters from persons prominent in many branches of athletics have been written to Judge Rosalsky in Touchard's behalf. Mr. Battle said that Touchard's wife, who was Miss Emeline Williams Holmes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jabish Holmes of 108 East Seventy-eighth Street, died several months ago when a baby was born. Touchard, he said, was left with the care of the baby, and there were many bills for physicians and medicine.

The arrest of Touchard on July 1 followed the discovery that his employers were being robbed systematically. Two detectives men followed him to a sporting goods store in Forty-third Street near Fifth Avenue. There, the detectives said, he disposed of the golf balls.

Touchard, who is 27 years old, filed a petition in bankruptcy in 1912, asserting that creditors whom he named held gambling debts against him.

VERNON CASTLE TO THE FRAY

Dancer Has Bought an Aeroplane and Hopes to be an Aviator.

Vernon Castle, the dancer, hopes to join the Aviation Corps of the British Army. Mr. Castle says he has bought a military scout biplane from the Wright factory and will go to Dayton shortly to take lessons in flying from Orville Wright. He will then resume playing in musical comedy for eight weeks and after that go to England to report for duty. He told a TIMES reporter all about it last night, at another musical comedy show.

"You know I am an Englishman," he said, "and, as I want to do something to help, I am going to join the Aviation Corps. I wouldn't be much good in the trenches, but I think I might make a good aviator, and they need men in that branch of the service. I have passed the physical examination, and have applied for a commission. This will be given me after I have secured my pilot's license. I will have to take some training in England before being assigned to active service.

"I want to do this last Spring, but the state of my finances wouldn't permit it. Now I have enough money to allow me to go."

WILL TAKE BRIDE TO INDIA.

Dr. G. F. Frost and Miss Barbara Brewster Are to Wed Today.

Miss Barbara Brewster, the daughter of William Brewster of 515 Madison Avenue, New York, and Dr. Inglis Folger Frost of Summit, N. J., will be married at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Summer home of Miss Brewster's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Garver (Miss Rebecca C. Brewster) at Oyster Bay, L. I.

Miss Brewster will be unattended and her father will give her in marriage. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. William J. Brewster of Warehouse Point, Conn., a cousin of the bride. Stephen P. N. Rhoades is to be best man. There will be no ushers and a small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends will follow.

Dr. Frost and his bride will leave on Thursday for India and will visit the Panama Exposition before sailing for the Far East. Dr. Frost has accepted a position as physician in the hospital at Miraj and will be there for two years or more. The wedding is a somewhat hurried one, owing to Dr. Frost having just decided upon going to Miraj.

LOUISE GUNNING MARRIES.

Light Opera Star Secretly Weds Oscar Selling, a Musician.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—The secret marriage of Miss Louise Gunning, light opera star, and Oscar Selling, a Los Angeles musician and first violinist in the Brahm quintet, became known today. The two musicians, whose romance began when they met on their adjoining ranches at Sierra Madre, ran away from their friends and were married in San Diego Saturday, motoring back to this city and announcing their marriage today.

Miss Gunning was the star of "The Balkan Princess." She also made a record for herself while singing with Mme. Schumann-Heink, who is one of her closest friends. Following the wedding Mme. Schumann-Heink gave a tea for the bridal couple.

The two musicians met six months ago, when Miss Gunning, who had been filling a European engagement, was forced by the war to return to America and came to her Sierra Madre ranch.

'The Mikado' for Polish Relief Fund.

For the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund, "The Mikado" will be sung at the Opera House, New Canaan, Conn., Friday afternoon and evening. Mme. Sembrich and her husband will be present and the singer will sell autographed portraits of herself and her home in Poland. Donna Easley will sing Yum-Yum, Henry J. Davenport will be Ko-Ko, Arthur Clough will be Nanki-Pooh and Evert Jansen Wendell will have the rôle of the Mikado. Others in the cast will be Mrs. H. J. Davenport, Miss Florence Gerrish, Mrs. Rupert C. King, Morris K. Parker, Marshal Stearns, and D. Putnam Brinley. The chorus is also recruited from the Summer colony. The production will be put on by Frank H. Ranney of New York, and Al Henderson, who directed the first performance of "The Mikado" in this country, will have charge of the orchestra.

The Knickerbocker Not Yet Leased.

For several days conflicting statements as to the status of the Knickerbocker Theatre the coming season have been afloat in theatrical circles. To settle the matter Klaw & Erlanger yesterday gave out this statement:

"The statements which have been circulating in the daily papers about the lease of the Knickerbocker Theatre by the Triangle Film Corporation are not true. We have been in negotiation with that corporation for a rental of the Knickerbocker Theatre for a period of six weeks. The Triangle Film Corporation has never wanted to assume responsibility beyond that period; nor have we as yet signed any contracts for any period whatsoever."

Bernhardt's Tour Begins on Sept. 20

Sarah Bernhardt's tour will begin at the close of the current season of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre, Sept. 20. Her first offering will be "Jeanne Dore," a dramatization of Tristan Bernard's novel, "Amants et Voleurs," ("Lovers and Thieves.") This will be followed by performances of several other new plays and some of her former répertoire.

100 Stenographers Needed.

The Public Employment Bureau at 53 Lafayette Street announces that it now has a demand for at least 100 experienced stenographers for substituting from now until Sept. 15, at from $12 to $20 a week. They must have had at least two years 'experience and be of good appearance. Men and women may apply in person or send for application blank.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Grace Carlyle has been engaged by H. H. Frazee for an important rôle in the new farce, "Brother Masons." Miss Carlyle was seen here last Winter as leading woman with John Drew in "The Prodigal Husband."

Alfred de Manby has been engaged for the rôle of Lord Amersaam in "The Girl from Utah" when it is presented again in the Knickerbocker Theatre. Mr. de Manby created the part when the piece was first acted in London.

Two hundred and fifty children from the Christ House Settlement were the guests of the management in the Strand Theatre yesterday afternoon.

SANITARIUM PATIENT BUYS R.R. AT AUCTION

Happens Along Just in Time to Bid in Line, Pay Down $500, and Become a "Magnate."

SANE ENOUGH TO BE SORRY

Lawyers Go to Court and Get Him Free of His Bargain, but Receiver Keeps $500 Binder.

Frederic V. Pitney of Morristown, N. J., receiver for the New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad, learned to his sorrow yesterday that he had counted his chickens before they were hatched when he reached the conclusion on July 7 last that he was well rid of the property which hadn't been operated for a year and was heavily in debt.

The truth came out before Vice Chancellor Howell in Newark, yesterday, when it was proved that James R. Pidcock of Whitestone Station, N. J., who bought the property at auction on July 7, and even put up $500 "earnest money," was suffering from some sort of mental disorder at the time, and shortly before had escaped from an attendant of a sanitarium in Milledgeville, Ga., where he had been confined.

The Vice Chancellor, upon Pidcock's affidavit that he "has absolutely no use for said railroad," released him from the agreement. Pitney, however, was permitted to retain the $500 "earnest money," and it will be added to whatever sum may be realized at a later sale.

When Pidcock, fresh, from the sanitarium, and filled with a spirit of optimism which nothing could overcome, happened along just in time to bid in the property, he agreed to pay $27,000 and meet State taxes amounting to $15,000. It didn't matter a whit to him that there was a bonded indebtedness of $200,000 and general claims outstanding of $80,000 more. And the fact that the State Utility Board demanded many improvements which the receiver had found it impossible to raise funds to make, was the last thing he had in the world to worry about.

It was enough for him that the railroad ran from Watnong to his own home town of Whitehouse Station. He was glad that it connected there with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, but even if that had not been so it wouldn't have made much difference, the way he felt just then.

The petition filed with Vice Chancellor Howell by Large & Large of Flemington yesterday, in his behalf, showed, however, that calm reflection had put another face on the deal even in the mind of Mr. Pidcock. He no longer left that life would be dull and drab without the railroad, and went to great pains to point out that he had long been subject to recurring attacks of mental derangement. He agreed that he was suffering from such an attack when he closed the deal with Mr. Pitney.

In this he explained through his attorneys that the attack had come on early in the year when he left Whitehouse Station for his former home in Moultrie, Ga. There, the petition went on to relate, Mr. Pidcock's conduct of his business affairs was such that his brothers, Frank R. Pidcock and Charles W. Pidcock, and his daughter, Miss Belle F. Pidcock, had him committed to a sanitarium at Milledgeville, Ga., on May 11.

On May 29 while being taken at his own request to another sanitarium at Towson, Md., Pidcock escaped from his attendant in Washington and returned to Whitehouse Station. The petition said he was still suffering from mental disorder when he made his bid, signed the agreement to take over the railroad, and decided to become a magnate.

In his order Vice Chancellor Howell directed that the $500 which Pidcock paid be held by the receiver, and that it be applied as far as it will go to make good any difference resulting from the sale of the road at a lower price. The road is now in the hands of a receiver for a second time and bids will be sought.

NEW BURLESQUE WHEEL.

A Circuit of Stock Company Houses Formed for Eight Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—At a meeting of theatre managers of eight cities in the Middle West, held here today at the Hotel Sinton, a new wheel of burlesque was formed, which will run in opposition to the Columbia Amusement Company's circuit.

The plans include a circuit of stock company burlesque houses to play an interchange of stock companies. The plans call for a stock company in each of the following cities: Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Columbus, Cleveland, Detroit, and Pittsburgh.

Huber Heuck, leading local magnate in the new venture, stated that the new companies will make their homes in the theatres which closed their doors under the arrangement with the Columbia Company, which absorbed the Empire wheel two seasons ago.

Each company will start at its home theatre with a two weeks' engagement, making a change of program the second week. The interchanges of companies then will be taken up, each organization putting in rehearsal other burlesques which will be produced on the return of the companels to their home theatres.

FEWER DEATHS IN NEW YORK

Extremely Low Rate of 7.83 Per 1,000 in the Bronx Last Week.

According to figures compiled by Registrar W. H. Guilfoy of the Department of Health, there were 1,290 deaths reported the last week, with a rate of 11.67 per 1,000, as compared with 1,331 deaths and a rate of 12.44 during the corresponding week of 1914, a decrease in the absolute number of deaths of 32 and a decrease in the rate of .77 of a point, equivalent to a relative decrease of 86 deaths.

The mortality from diarrhoeal diseases under five years of age, notwithstanding the extremely hot weather of the week ended July 17, showed a decreased mortality of approximately 8 per cent. The number of deaths from heat stroke was nine, one more than in 1914. Tuberculosis and accidental deaths were the only other causes that showed an increased mortality. The mortality from typhoid fever was 60 per cent. lower than in 1914.

The Borough of the Bronx showed the extremely low rate of 7.83 per 1,000 from all causes.

The death rate from the first of January up to and including Saturday, July 24, was 13.86 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 14.37 during the corresponding period of 1914.

Thomas Hanly Missing.

The police have sent out a general alarm for Thomas Hanly, 16 years old, of 1,730 Adams Street, who left his home about a week ago to search for a position and has not been seen since. The boy's mother fears something has happened to him. When he left home he wore a soft hat, black and white tie, brown shoes, brown stockings, gray coat, and blue trousers. He weighed ninety pounds, was 5 feet 2 inches high, had blue eyes, and brown hair, and was of slight build.

DR. J. H. FRANKENBERG DEAD

Surgeon Is Stricken with Heart Disease at His Cedarhurst Home.

Dr. Jacob H. Frankenberg, surgeon, of 56 East Seventy-third Street, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease at his Summer home in Cedarhurst, L. I., in his fifty-fifth year. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1883 and was the valedictorian of his class. After several years as an interne at Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Frankenberg established his own practice.

He wrote extensively in medical and scientific journals on surgery, and was an attending surgeon at Mount Sinai Hospital. His widow and two children survive him.

E. A. ARMSTRONG'S FUNERAL

Four Hundred Pay Honor to the Memory of Lieutenant of Detectives

More than 400 persons, many of them police officials, last night paid the last honors to the memory of Edward A. Armstrong, Lieutenant of detectives, in the chapel of the Frank Campbell undertaking establishment, 241 West Twenty-third Street. Among those at the funeral services were Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger and ex-State Senator William J. A. Caffrey.

The services were conducted by Clay Lodge, F. and A. M. Interment will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery today.

C. D. Du Bois Dies Suddenly.

Cornelius D. Du Bois, a member of the firm of Du Bois & Frank of 80 Maiden Lane, insurance brokers, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Belmont. With his family he was on his way from his home, 14 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J., to spend the Summer at Cape Cod. Mr. Du Bois was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and was in his fifty-eighth year. He had lived in Montclair for thirty years and was a member of the Board of Education, an officer of the Outlook Club, and a Director of the Montclair Art Association. His widow, a son, and two daughters survive him.

William Le Grand Howland.

William Le Grand Howland, a composer and playwright, died at his cottage in Douglas Manor, L. I., on Monday following an operation for stomach disease. Mr. Howland was born in Asbury Park, N. J., forty-two years ago, but he had spent most of his life in France. Among his best-known productions were "Sarrona," an opera produced at the New Amsterdam Theatre five years ago; "The Smoldering Flame," "Delilah," and "A Live Wire," which was staged in Atlantic City last week. Mr. Howland is survived by his wife.

Sidney B. Bowne.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 27.—Sidney B. Bowne, a member of one of the oldest families on Long Island, died suddenly tonight from apoplexy as he was about to enter his home on the Highland Road. Mr. Bowne, who was borne here sixty-six years ago, had been in business here for many years. He was a leader in civic affairs here for years, and was a Director of the Glen Cove Bank. He was also a member of the Society of Friends. He left a widow and son.

Obituary Notes.

BRUNO B. KESTLER, manager of L. C. Le Piemme & Co., died yesterday at his home, 2,147 Third Avenue, in his 44th year. He was a member of John Hancock Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M.

DAVID BRANTINGHAM HOLLAND, art director and assistant stage manager for David Belasco's theatres in Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 1,547 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, in his 35th year. Mr. Holland was born in Brooklyn and for several years was a teacher in the art classes in the Adelphi Art School. He was a bachelor.

JONATHAN AUGUSTUS LAWRENCE died yesterday at his residence in Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 76 years. He was a son of Judge Augustus A. Lawrence, jurist, and was born at Mile Square, now a part of that city. He was a blacksmith until two months ago. He organized Protection Engine Company in Mount Vernon.

FREDERICK FIERMAN GRANT died last night at his home in Sewaren, N. J. He was born in Albany, N. Y., June 13, 1837, and was a member of the Albany Society. Mr. Grant was with the First National Bank of New York City for forty years when he retired eight years ago. Twenty years ago he married Miss Helen Glidden, who survives him. He was a Senior Warden of St. John's Church and a Governor of the Sewaren Land and Water Club.

SAMUEL ISIDOR WARSAWER, an accountant in the Finance Department, died in the Jewish Hospital on Monday after an operation. He was a former Chief Ranger of Court Amaranth, Foresters of America, and at one time Deputy Grand Chief of the order in this State. His wife survives him.

Mrs. HERMINE AHRENS, widow of Herman Ahrens, a well-known wholesale oyster dealer in Manhattan, died at her home, 200 Ross Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged 62 years. Mrs. Ahrens was an active member of the English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer and of its women's societies. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Miss NELLIE S. FUNNELL, formerly for twenty-five years a teacher of German in the Huntington (L. I.) High School, and an active member of the Huntington Baptist Church, died on Monday at the home of her cousin in Saddle River, N. J. She was 53 years old.

Judge WILLIAM HENRY WARTS, a Justice of the Peace of the Town of Canarsie and long active in civic and political affairs, died on Monday in Mobile, Ala., where the company has a refining plant.

Mrs. LOUIS TAYLOR STEVENS, widow of Lyndon Hoyt Stevens, former President of the Batopilas Mining Company of this city and Mexico, died on Monday at her home in Greenwich, Conn.

LINDSAY JOHNSON, Director of Philippine Census, died yesterday in Manila of tropical ulcers and blood poisoning.

SAVED BY ADAMSON, CHURCHILL ASSERTS

Head of School Board Says Commissioner Changed Order to Raze Erasmus Firetrap.

DENIES HAVING ASKED IT

Deputy Swartwout Makes New Inspection of the Wooden Buildings Used by 1,200 Pupils.

By order of Fire Commissioner Adamson, Deputy Chief William H. Swartwout of the Bureau of Fire Prevention yesterday made a visit to the Erasmus Hall High School in Flatbush to inspect the frame buildings forming part of the school plant. President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education declared that the board had not disobeyed any order of the Fire Commissioner with regard to the buildings, and that it was ready at any time to raze any building which the Fire Department should pronounce unsafe.

"I had heard nothing of the Erasmus High School affair," said Commissioner Adamson yesterday, "since the inspections last December, as a result of which part of the frame buildings was torn down so as to open up a way of escape from the inner inclosure in case of fire, until I read in this morning's TIMES that the remainder of the frame buildings was still there and was presumably to be used again for the housing of part of the school enrollment next year. I have instructed the Bureau of Fire Prevention to get together all the facts pertaining to the present situation at the Erasmus High School, as well as to previous findings of this department, and have directed that a report be made to me at once."

The Commissioner could not remember what action, if any, had been directed last December, aside from the removal of the wing which inclosed the inner court, and which was taken down at once. He could not recall off-hand whether it was correct, after the receipt of the Fire Department's order of Dec. 8, that all the frame buildings in the Erasmus Hall plant be removed at once; there was an understanding between the Fire Department and the Board of Education that the remainder of the frame buildings was not to be used for school purposes after the closing of the school year, which ended in June.

President Churchill, however, emphatically insisted that there had been no such understanding, and that the modification of the Fire Commissioner's order of Dec. 8 concerning the buildings had been made without any suggestion from the Board of Education.

"On Dec. 8," said Mr. Churchill, "I got the Commissioner's letter. On the following morning Frank D. Wilsey, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, appeared before the Sinking Fund Commission and asked its approval for the immediate destruction of the buildings. On Dec. 10, without any suggestion of this board, Commissioner Adamson wrote to us and said that it would be sufficient to tear down only one wing of the buildings, which was done. As I remember his letter, there was a suggestion—only a suggestion—that it might be possible to double up classes in the new fireproof buildings and thus to get rid of the necessity of using the old frame buildings. But there was no understanding of any kind."

Last year the frame buildings housed about 1,200 of the 3,500 pupils of the school.

Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn said last night that he did not understand last Winter that the buildings were to be razed, but only to be repaired and improved. This improvement consisted in the installation of fireproof doors, the fireproofing of the heating plant, the appointment of a day watchman whose sole duty was to look for fires, and the tearing down of the wing which inclosed the quadrangle within the wooden buildings.

"I do not think the buildings should be destroyed," said President Pounds last night, "at a time when the city is badly in need of money, and would find it so difficult to raise the funds for their replacement. They have been repaired, they are only two stories high, and with the many improvements that have been made and the numerous exits, I do not think they are unsafe."

LORD GLANTAWE DIES AT 80.

From a Laborer He Became a Member of Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Glantawe died here yesterday. John Jones Jenkins, as he was known until 1906, was one of the most notable Welshmen of our time. The spectacle of a man once engaged in manual labor raising himself to be not only a leader of commercial men in his district but also a very popular figure in London society is a remarkable one. It could only be achieved by industry, intelligence, and self-culture, and in these respects Lord Glantawe was exceptionally well equipped.

The popular legend was that he could neither read nor write English when 15 years of age. As a tinworker he was a zealous supporter of friendly societies. He soon became a master in the tin plate trade, to which he subsequently owed his great riches.

On his entry into politics Lord Glantawe was first elected Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, becoming High Sheriff in 1889. He also became Justice of the Peace for Carmarthenshire and Swansea, of which borough he was Mayor in 1869-70, 1879-80, and 1880-81. From 1882 until 1886 and again from 1895 until 1900 he was Member of Parliament from the Carmarthen District. Lord Glantawe was a member of the Governing Body of Intermediate and Technical Education of the Borough of Swansea and of the Board of Trade Arbitration Court.

He was former President of the Royal Institution of South Wales, a member of the Swansea Harbor Trust, a Director of the former Swansea and Metropolitan Banks, from 1872 until they were merged with the London City and Midland Bank in 1914, he then becoming a Director of the new bank.

Lord Glantawe was an Honorary Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, and a member of the Reform, National Liberal, Hurlingham, Sports, and Welsh Clubs. He was 80 years old and left no heirs.

CHARITIES.

VERY MUCH WORTH WHILE

It is a great pleasure—to help along just one baby to get somewhere—to start it towards manhood or womanhood.

We train a young vine in summer, one way or the other, so if directed rightly and given a chance to grow strong nature will do a lot to aid—more than man can ever do.

But man's help is needed to start the baby right.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL

55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents)

In the Westchester Hills

Commanding view of the Hudson for miles. A thoroughly modern house and twelve acres. Owner wants to lease for term and will accept moderate rental.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street

EBENEZER DRAPER DEAD.

Grand Orator of the Royal Arcanum Was 51 Years Old.

Ebenezer Draper, one of the most prominent Masons in this State, who was Superintendent of the Mail and Express Building and had lived there since its erection, died on Monday night at the Flower Hospital in his fifty-second year. He was born in Welling, Herefordshire, England, and had lived in this city for many years.

Mr. Draper was Grand Orator of the Royal Arcanum, former Supreme Representative of the Royal Arcanum of New York State, Past Master of Copestone Lodge, 641, F. and A. M.; a member of Empire Chapter, 170, R. A. M.; a former member of the Palestine Commandery, and a member of the New York Consistory of the Scottish Rite, Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Past Regents, and Regents Association of Manhattan and the Bronx Royal Arcanum, and the Executive Council of the Royal Arcanum Hospital Association.

Mr. Draper was also President of the Associated Grand Council of the Officers of the Royal Arcanum of Manhattan and the Bronx, Past Regent of Empire City Council, 557, Royal Arcanum, and a member of Loring Council, 17, of the Loyal Association. His widow and three sons survive him.

Robert A. Snyder.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 27.—Robert A. Snyder, President of the Saugerties Steamboat Company, died today at Saugerties, aged 79 years. He was also President of the Saugerties Manufacturing Company, First National Bank of Saugerties, and other corporations. He was a Republican, and served six terms as Assemblyman from Ulster County, being first elected in 1874, and the last time in 1902. Mr. Snyder held other offices, including Sheriff. His son, John A. Snyder, is the Treasurer of Ulster County.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

STOLOFF — LEVY. — Miss Freda Levy of Brooklyn announces the annulment of her engagement to Dr. I. Arthur Stoloff of Manhattan.

Married

KELLEY—ADAMS.—At Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn., July 27, 1915, Mrs, Helen R. Adams to Mr. Walter M. Kelley.

MICHELSON — HARRISON. — On July 25, Daisy Harrison of New York City to George Michelson of Lakewood, N. J.

POWELL—HALE.—At Westport, N. Y., July 27, by the Rev. Edward Hale of Chestnut Hill, Thomas Reed Powell of New York and Mary Lee Hale of Boston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Hale.

Died

ARMSTRONG.—Edward, aged 52. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Campbell Building, Wednesday, 10 o'clock.

BARRET.—At her residence, Lawrence, L. I., Tuesday, July 27, Mary Spotswood Lemoine Barret, eldest daughter of the late William Leeand Nannie Lemoine Barret. Funeral in St. Louis Friday.

BARROW.—On Tuesday, July 27, 1915, William Barrow, in his 61st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 328 East 119th St., on Thursday, July 29, 10 A. M.

BOWNE.—Suddenly, at Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday, July 27, 1915, Sidney B. Bowne, in his 66th year. Funeral notice hereafter.

CARRUTHERS.—At Toronto, Canada, July 27, William Carruthers, son of James Carruthers of Montreal.

CLARKE.—Marie A., wife of Robert L. K. Clarke, at Chicago, Saturday, July 24. Services at Central Congregational Chapel, Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 28, at 8 P. M.

CLARKE.—Elinor, 2½ years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. K. Clarke, at Chicago, Saturday, July 24. Services at Central Congregational Chapel, Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 28, at 8 P. M.

CLARKE.—Robert L. K., son of Ella Hamilton Clarke, (Mrs. Joseph Calvitt,) at Chicago, Saturday, July 24. Services at Central Congregational Chapel, Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 28, at 8 P. M.

DAWSON.—At his residence, 612 West 182d, Monday, July 26, Edwin Dawson, age 71. Funeral private.

DRAPER.—In New York City, on July 27, 1915, Ebenezer Draper, in the 51st year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton St., Thursday, July 29, at 8 P. M. Friends may see the remains at mortuary chapel at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., up to 3 P. M. Thursday. Interment at Kensico Cemetery. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal at 11:14 A. M. Friday.

DRAPER.—The Associated Grand Council Officers of the Royal Arcanum of Manhattan and Bronx and members of the Order are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Ebenezer Draper, Orator of the Royal Arcanum of the State of New York, at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey St., on Thursday evening, July 29, at 8 o'clock.

EDWARD BECKER, P. G. R., Secretary.

DRAPER.—Citizens' Lodge No. 626, F. & A. M.—Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of our beloved and honorary member, Worshipful Brother Ebenezer Draper of Copestone Lodge No. 641, F. & A. M. Religious services Thursday evening, July 29, at St. Paul's Chapel, at 8 o'clock. Masonic services Friday, July 30, at Kensico Cemetery. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 11:14 A. M., Harlem Division, New York Central.

ARTHUR FALK, Master.

DRAPER.—Members of the Past Regents' and Regents' Association of the Royal Arcanum of Manhattan and Bronx are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Ebenezer Draper, Grand Orator of the State of New York, to be held at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, Thursday evening, July 29th, at 8 o'clock. Wear jewel.

MOSES L. MEYER, President.
Attest: GEORGE L. RAUCH, Secretary.

DRAPER.—Copestone Lodge, 641, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge Thursday evening, July 29, 8 o'clock, St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey, to attend the funeral service of our late W. Ebenezer Draper. Masonic service Friday, July 30, Kensico Cemetery. Brothers will meet the Master at 11:14 A. M. train, Grand Central Station, Harlem Division.

CHARLES H. PILLSBURY, Master.

DRAPER.—Empire Chapter No. 170, R. A. M.—Companions are requested to attend the funeral of our late companion, Ebenezer Draper. Religious services Thursday, 8 P. M., St. Paul's Chapel. Masonic services Friday, Kensico Cemetery.

LIVINGSTON A. SNYDER, H. P.

DU BOIS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 27, 1915, Cornelius D. Du Bois of Montclair, N. J., beloved husband of Clara Reading Du Bois. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOX.—Suddenly, July 26, 1915, Edward B. Fox, in the 52d year of his age. Funeral services will be held in the undertaking parlors of W. J. Dargeon, 954 Amsterdam Av., New York, on Wednesday afternoon, July 28, at 3 o'clock.

FRANKENBERG.—At Cedarhurst, L. I., Dr. Jacob H. Frankenberg, in his 54th year. Funeral private. Interment Thursday, July 29, Mount Hope, Westchester Co.

GRAHAM.—Suddenly, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., on July 27, 1915, Elizabeth, daughter of the late James and Margaret Graham. Funeral from her late residence, 157 South 9th St., Brooklyn, Friday, July 30, at 9:30 A. M. sharp. Thence to the Church of the Transfiguration, Marcy Av. and Hooper St.

GRAY.—William Ring, of Elizabeth, N. J., at Loomis, N. Y., July 26, aged 54. Funeral service, Westminster Church, Elizabeth, Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

HART.—Entered into life eternal Tuesday, July 27, Frederick Vincent Hart, beloved husband of Emma Dunscombe Seymour Hart, in his 72d year. Funeral 10 A. M. Thursday, July 29, from his late residence, 37 East 33d St.

W. & J. SLOANE

The present time affords an opportunity to select

Carpets, Rugs, Furniture and Upholstery Materials

from stocks now abundant, complete and moderately priced, without the possibility of the disappointment and inconvenience frequently unavoidable during the more congested business season of the year.

Goods purchased now will be held for delivery later if desired.

Visitors to the city are cordially invited to inspect our display of Home Furnishings, in which are combined a common sense application of art knowledge and practical experience.

FIFTH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET

Died.

HOFF.—July 27, Miss Harriet L. Hoff, daughter of Col. Alexander H. Hoff, U. S. A., and granddaughter of General John S. Van Rensselaer, at 32 Norwood Av., Summit, N. J. Funeral private. Albany papers please copy.

HORN.—Elizabeth Goodliff, at Lake George, N. Y., July 26, 1915, aged 85 years. Funeral services and interment at Lake George on Wednesday, July 28.

HOWARD.—Entered into rest on Sunday, July 25, Charlotte M., wife of Ora Howard and daughter of the late John and Elizabeth

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS CHECK BROOKLYN CLUB---GIANTS AND YANKEES LOSE---TURF---CYCLING

EVERS AND BRAVES UPSET THE SUPERBAS

Johnny Clubs Out Four Hits, Which Help Boston to Win, 4 to 3.

Johnny Evers came near being the whole show at Ebbets Field, over in Flatbush, yesterday. If Johnny went to a wedding, he'd want all the attention due the bride, and if he went to a funeral he would want all the attention due the deceased. So it was in the ball game between the Braves and the Dodgers yesterday. When there was any bad playing, Johnny did it, and when there was any good playing, Johnny did that, too. Evers likes to have eight men around him in a game just for company, but he's keen on doing most of the playing himself.

The Braves dropped in on the Dodgers yesterday for a one day's stand and were surprised to find Brooklyn seriously inoculated with the pennant virus. It's a serious case. They talk about the pennant by day and dream about it by night. When you ask anybody in Brooklyn what time it is, he will answer, "Sure, we'll win that pennant." And when you politely ask, "Do you think it will rain!" the Brooklyn bug comes right back at you with, "Wait till you see Coombs pitch in the big series."

This effervescent spirit of the Brooklynites rather surprised the Braves, for they have a few ideas of their own about that pennant. Johnny Evers for one didn't like it, so when the Brooklyn fans were shouting themselves hoarse and were waving their faded straw hats, because the Dodgers were leading at the end of the eighth inning by a score of 3 to 2, the Braves, led by Evers, set out and hammered Phil Douglas so hard that they squeezed out a 4 to 3 victory.

When Sherry Magee slapped out a two-bagger in the ninth, and sent Evers and Joe Connolly home. Squire Ebbets almost tumbled off the high chair from which he views the daily proceedings of his Dodgers.

The Braves tucked a run away in the third. After Whaling fanned, Lefty Tyler got a single for himself. He went to second on Moran's out at first base and scored on Evers's single. Another came in the fifth. Maranville was safe on Cutshaw's fumble and Whaling sacrificed. Lefty Tyler poked another single to centre for himself and pushed the Rabbit to third. A sacrifice fly to Casey Stengel sent Maranville home.

Here's where Johnny Evers comes in for a full portion of "grying" from the Brooklyn folks. After Stengel and Gus Getz had demised at first base, Otto Miller singled to centre. Douglas rolled an easy one to Evers, who was so anxious to make an easy force-out at second base that he fumbled the ball and all hands were safe.

Hi Myers then poled a double between left and centre and Miller and Douglas rushed home. It was a hard sprint home for the big pitcher and he covered the last dozen yards like a coal truck going through a crowded street. He was about all in when he scored and the whole Brooklyn team, acting as his seconds, fanned him with towels until he was able to breathe again. O'Mara shot a single to left and Myers scored. Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2. Wow!!!

When the Brooklyn home folks finished cheering they began to sing. The song was for the benefit of Evers, and the lyrics of the selection were "Johnny lost the game. Johnny lost the game." The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth verses were just the same.

The Braves had the Dodgers tottering in the sixth, but Douglas pitched himself out of deep difficulty. Schmidt singled and Smith sacrificed, but Daubert missed Douglas's low toss and J. Carlyle was safe. Maranville's drive sent them along a station.

The megaphone boy then made an announcement. Dick Egan was batting for Whaling. You would never know that from what the megaphone boy said, however. When he yelled through the megaphone it sounded like a hippopotamus up at the Bronx Zoo calling its mate. Egan rolled to Getz, and Schmidt was out, trying to score. Tyler rolled to O'Mara, and Egan was forced at second.

Uncle Wilbert, who hasn't lost any weight during the hot spell, was on the coaching lines urging his men on. He had half a dozen pitchers out warming up, because he won't going to be caught napping with a narrow one-run lead. Robbie spoke to Douglas like a father and told him not to mind anything Johnny Evers said to him. Phil said no Evers person could rattle him, but he underestimated Johnny.

Evers's line of ballyragging is hard on young pitchers. Moran, the first man up in the ninth, was extinguished at first by Ollie O'Mara. Next came Evers. Johnny had already made three hits, and the Brooklyn crowd was still nagging him with the song "Johnny lost the game." Evers kept his temper. He didn't even walk on the umpire's feet. But then, Bill Klem has small feet.

Evers kept talking to Douglas, and told him that he is going to hit it so hard that the ball might carry away his pitching arm. He also advised Douglas to duck when he saw the ball coming, if he didn't it would be apt to go right through him like the balls do in the well-known ware in Europe. Then Johnny got his fourth hit of the day, a stinging slam over O'Mara's thatch. When Evers got to first he turned around and made funny faces at the Brooklyn rooters.

Joe Connolly slashed a hit to centre, and Evers scooted to third. Sherry Magee laced the ball to the right field stockade, and Evers and Connolly romped home, Evers with the tying run and Connolly with the victory. Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3. The Brooklyn rooters were depressingly silent. Rabbit Maranville stood on his head.

The only mistake Robbie made yesterday was that he didn't derrick Douglas soon enough. He locked the barn door after the horse had been stolen, and sent Southpaw Sherrod Smith in to pitch. Butch Schmidt hoisted a fly to Moran, and Carlyle Smith rolled a single between three Brooklyn infielders blanched at second base. Magee trotted past third too far, and he was out before he could get back to dry land.

As the Phillies lost to Cincinnati, the Brooklyns and Pat Moran's team are still two games apart. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Evers, 2b	5	0	4	1	2
Fitz'k, 2b	0	1	0	0	0
Conlly, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Magee, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Sch'dt, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
J.S'th, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
M'lle, ss	3	1	0	0	2
W'ling, c	1	0	0	3	0
*Egan	1	0	0	0	0
Gowdy, c	0	0	0	0	0
Tyler, p	4	1	2	0	2
Total	35	4	12	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	1	0
R'b'son, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	2	2
Fl'her, ss	4	1	2	2	3
M'Kie, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
L'bert, 3b	3	0	0	1	4
Sn'r'ss, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Pf'ffer, c	3	0	0	6	0
Doolin, c	0	2	1	2	1
†Grant	1	0	0	0	0
W'dell, c	1	0	0	4	1
M'q'rd, p	1	0	0	0	0
Ritter, p	0	0	0	0	0
‡Brainerd	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'er, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	3	8	24	13

*Batted for Whaling in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Stengel in the ninth inning.
Errors—Evers, Cutshaw, (2,) Douglas.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Two-base hits—Magee, (2,) Myers, Cutshaw, Stolen base—Connolly. Earned runs—Boston, 3. Sacrifice fly—Moran. Sacrifice hits—Schmidt, J. Smith, Maranville, Whaling. Double play—Wheat and Miller. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 1; off Douglas, 1. Hits—Off Douglas, 11 in 8 1-3 innings; off S. Smith, 1 in 2-3 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Douglas, Connolly. Struck out—By Tyler, 3; by Douglas, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Unpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill.

Phillies Lose to Reds on Errors.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Philadelphia gave the last game of the present series to Cincinnati today, 4 to 3. In the ninth inning, when the game was a tie, Clarke filed to Beckey, who dropped the ball, Clarke taking second base. Leach then grounded to Bancroft, who let the ball get away from him, Clarke scoring on the play. Griffith drove out a home run with a man on base in the fourth inning. Nichoff was put out of the game in the same inning for disputing with Umpire Eason, asserting that Griffith did not touch second base. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	0
Herr'g, ss	3	0	0	3	3	0
Wade, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chalmers, rf	4	1	2	2	0	0
G'fith, rf	3	1	2	3	0	0
Clarke, c	4	0	2	4	1	0
W'lsma, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Tw'ley, lf	0	0	0	0	1	0
Leach, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0
M'witz, 1b	3	0	0	8	1	0
Toney, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Sch'der, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Von Ko'n	1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Wagner	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	8	24	10	0

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
B'ef't, ss	4	0	1	1	6	0
Byrne, 2b	4	0	1	3	4	0
Becker, lf	5	0	2	2	0	0
Cvath, rf	4	1	0	3	0	0
N'hort, 2b	1	0	1	0	1	0
Dugey, 2b	1	0	0	1	0	0
W'tted, cf	3	1	1	2	0	0
L'd'us, 1b	3	0	1	10	0	0
W'k'er, c	4	0	0	1	1	0
Ch'mers, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Rixey, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	8*	24	10	0

*None out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Griffith in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Clarke in ninth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Becker, William, Killifer, Herzog.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Two-base hits—Chalmers, Luderus. Three-base hit—Groh. Home run—Griffith. Stolen bases—Becker, Wade Killifer, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Dugey, Herzog. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 5. Hits—Off Chalmers, 8 in 7 2-3 innings; off Toney, 7 in 7 innings, (none out in eighth;) off Rixey, none in 1-3 inning, (none out in ninth;) off Schneider, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Toney, 1; by Schneider, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Havana Reds to Play Here Again.

The Havana Reds, composed of the best ball players in Cuba, who made a good showing in their last appearance against the Lincoln Giants, will again face the colored champions on Sunday at Olympic Field, 136th Street and Fifth Avenue, when the teams play a big double-header. At their last appearance the spectators were very enthusiastic over the playing of Rodriguez, the great first baseman, and the work of Gonzales and Ferrer, the crack battery of the Cubans.

Today's Chicago Games Postponed.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Both Chicago Federals and Chicago Nationals today announced their games scheduled for tomorrow would be postponed out of respect to the official day of mourning for the Eastland victims set by the city authorities. The Federals will play a double-header Friday and the Nationals Thursday.

No Runs Till Nineteenth Inning.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 27.—Grand Rapids defeated Youngstown 3 to 2 here today in a nineteen-inning game, the longest of the season in the Central League. Both teams made all their runs in the final inning, the visitors winning the game on a pass, two scratch singles, and two errors. Meiter, for the winners, allowed eight hits, and Hill for the locals twelve. First Baseman Thompson of the Youngstown team collided with Pitcher Hill and sustained a concussion of the brain.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 7; New York, 3.
Washington, 1; Cleveland, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 8; New York, 1.
Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 7; Kansas City, 5.
Kansas City, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Newark, 11; St. Louis, 3.
Buffalo, 3; Chicago, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 1; Toronto, 0.
(Ten innings.)
Buffalo, 8; Jersey City, 6.
Richmond, 7; Montreal, 4.
Harrisburg, 6; Rochester, 3.
Harrisburg, 7; Rochester, 6.
(Ten innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	30	.659
Chicago	56	34	.622
Detroit	55	34	.618
Washington	45	44	.506
New York	42	45	.483
St. Louis	34	55	.382
Cleveland	34	55	.382
Philadelphia	31	58	.348

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	49	37	.570
Brooklyn	48	40	.546
Chicago	48	43	.500
Pittsburgh	44	44	.500
Boston	44	44	.500
New York	41	43	.488
St. Louis	43	48	.473
Cincinnati	36	49	.424

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	52	39	.571
Kansas City	50	39	.562
Pittsburgh	49	41	.544
Newark	47	40	.541
Buffalo	46	43	.517
Brooklyn	42	51	.452
Baltimore	42	52	.447
St. Louis	33	56	.371

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	52	25	.675
Buffalo	44	32	.579
Harrisburg	43	33	.566
Montreal	42	38	.531
Richmond	42	39	.519
Rochester	38	45	.458
Toronto	37	44	.457
Jersey City	35	48	.422
Baltimore	31	51	.378

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
(Postponed.)
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
(Two games.)
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
Newark at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.
(Postponed.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	8	0	
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	2	

Batteries—Ayers, Oeschger and Cassy; McTigue, Manning, and Kocher.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—6	8	2	
Buffalo	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	—8	11	1	

Batteries—Crutcher and Reynolds; Beebe, Ring, and Lalonge.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	0—7	14	2	
Montreal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0—4	6	1	

Batteries—Cram and Harrison; McHale, Cadore, and Hanly.

AT ROCHESTER—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1—6	10	1	
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3	9	5	

Batteries—Enzman, Lee, and Heckinger; Hoff and Williams.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2	8	0	
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2	6	2	

Batteries—Schacht, Chabek, and Snow; Gerche, Huenke, and Williams.

Catboat Nesbitt First on Shrewsbury

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 27.—Uzal McCarter's Nesbitt won a race on the South Shrewsbury River today between one-design catboats sailed by the sons of members of the Rumson Country Club, Gerald Warburg's Carola second, Gardner Stout's Tadpole third, Fred Potts's The Five Brothers fourth, and S. Charles Harding's Dorothea fifth. A brisk southerly breeze was blowing, which sent the little "cats" along at a lively rate of speed. The juvenile skippers handled their racing crafts in fine style. The fathers will sail their one-design knockabouts in a race tomorrow afternoon.

100-Yard Championship of World.

Arthur Postle, the famous Australian sprinter, has challenged Willie Applegarth, the present holder of the 100-yard championship, to a match to be run in Australia for the world's title and a purse of $1,000.

Kahoe to Scout for Red Sox.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Michael Kahoe, scout for the Washington American League baseball team for many years, has signed with the Boston American League team and will report immediately.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 12; Kansas City, 4. Kansas City, 8; Minneapolis, 2, (eleven innings.)
At Cleveland—Columbus, 10; Cleveland, 7.
At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Indianapolis, 5.
St. Paul at Milwaukee—Postponed; rain.

New York State League.

At Troy—Troy, 2; Utica, 1.
At Syracuse—Albany, 5; Syracuse, 2; Syracuse, 5; Albany, 3.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 2. Binghamton, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
At Scranton—Scranton, 5; Elmira, 1; Scranton, 8; Elmira, 0.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 8; Lowell, 0.
At Portland—Portland, 3; Worcester, 1. Worcester, 4; Portland, 3.
At Lynn—Lynn, 4; Manchester, 0.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 1; Fitchburg, 1, (seven innings; called by agreement.)

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 3; Springfield, 2.
At New Haven—New Haven, 6; Brockton, 5.
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Pawtucket, 3.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 2; New Orleans, 1.
At Little Rock—Mobile, 2; Little Rock, 1.

BASEBALL, Today, 2:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

MAMAUX STUMBLING BLOCK FOR GIANTS

Pittsburgh Pitcher Allows the McGrawites One Run—Marquard Blows Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 27.—The Giants stopped over here today on their journey to Chicago to play a scheduled game with the Pirates. The visit was disastrous to them, as they were beaten, 8 to 1. The cause of the defeat was the inability to hit Mamaux. They got only eight hits off one of the pitching wonders of the season. Three of these hits they bunched in the seventh inning, and this enabled them to escape a whitewash. In that inning the first three men who faced the Pirate pitcher—Fletcher, Merkle and Lobert—all made hits in succession. Fletcher and Merkle made singles, while Lobert stung the ball for two bases, driving Fletcher over the plate. The double sent Merkle to third, where he anchored, as the three following batsmen could not hit safe. Fletcher, who scored the only run, was the third Giant to reach third base.

In the first inning Doyle hit the ball into right field for three bases. Only for lameness he would have scored a home run. His hit came after two men were out and he was left at the third sack, Fletcher sending a fly to Hinchman.

In the fourth inning Fletcher, to atone for his lack of hitting in the first inning, smashed the ball into right field for a three-base hit. He, too, made the long hit after two men were out, and the third out was again a fly to Hinchman.

The Giants were unable to make much of an impression on Mamaux, and were brushed aside like chaff in the sixth. They made a good showing in the seventh inning, when they secured three hits in succession, but after this effort Mamaux apparently had settled, although the score was 6 to 0 in his favor, he had better tighten up, and then he squelched any hopes entertained by the Giants of overcoming the long lead.

Both teams were fighting to reach the .500 mark in the standings, and the Pirates won. The result leaves Pittsburgh tied for third place and puts the Giants in sixth place.

Marquard began to pitch for the Giants, and he looked like a winner until the sixth inning. Up to that time only two hits were made off him, a single and a double, but this combination and a hard one gave the Pirates one run and the lead which they never lost.

In the sixth inning four singles and a home run, netting three runs were made off him. Then he was taken off the rubber after one out, and Ritter was substituted with two men on bases. These two came across the plate on the first and only hit made off Ritter.

Ritter, when the Giants came to bat in the seventh inning, was taken out for Brainerd, a pinch hitter, who flied out to Collins and retired the side. Schauer, who followed Ritter on the rubber, was ineffective at the start, and before he was warmed up two runs came over the plate. However, he finished strong, striking out two of the three men who faced him in the last inning. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Casey, lf	4	1	2	2	0
C'llins, cf	4	2	2	2	0
J'ston, 1b	3	1	1	9	0
H'man, rf	4	0	2	4	0
W'gner, ss	4	1	1	3	4
Vlox, 2b	3	1	1	3	2
Baird, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Gibson, c	4	0	1	4	0
M'max, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	33	8	12	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	1	0
R'b'son, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	1	2	2
Fl'her, ss	4	1	2	2	3
M'Kie, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
L'bert, 3b	3	0	0	1	4
Sn'r'ss, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Pf'ffer, c	3	0	0	6	0
Doolin, c	0	2	1	2	1
†Grant	1	0	0	0	0
W'dell, c	1	0	0	4	1
M'q'rd, p	1	0	0	0	0
Ritter, p	0	0	0	0	0
‡Brainerd	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'er, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	1	8	24	13

*Batted for Snodgrass in ninth inning.
†Batted for Doolin in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Ritter in seventh inning.
Errors—Doolin, Wendell, Wagner.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	—8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Collins, Hinchman, Lobert. Three-base hits—Doyle, Fletcher. Home run—Collins. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Stolen bases—Doyle, Lobert, (2.) Hinchman, Baird. Double plays—Lobert, Doyle, and Merkle; Wagner, Baird, and Vlox; Wagner and Johnston. Earned runs—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Ritter, 1; off Schauer, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; New York, 7. Struck out—By Marquard, 2; by Schauer, 3; by Mamaux, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

Women's and Children's Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—At the Casino today in the women's scratch tennis doubles Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Rusk defeated Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew defeated Miss C. Burden and Miss Molly Hammill, 6—1, 6—3.

The first round began today in children's handicap mixed tennis doubles at the Casino for prizes offered by Mrs. Henry Clews. Larry Tailer and Miss Barbara Loew defeated Miss Emily Pierson and Cameron Winslow, 6—3, 6—3; Theodore Mayer and Miss Suzanne Pierson defeated Miss Bettie Pierson and Brewster Jennings, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Divides a Double-Header with Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—Kansas City and Brooklyn divided a double-headed today, the visitors taking the first game, 7 to 5, and the locals the second, 6 to 2. Bluejacket held the locals safe all the way in the first game. Johnson, pitching for the locals, was never in danger in the second until the ninth inning, when Cullop cut short a threatened rally. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And's'n, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Magee, 2b	5	0	1	3	5
Cooper, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Kauff, cf	5	1	2	2	0
H.B'l'y, 1b	3	0	1	7	0
Holt, 3b	4	1	2	2	1
Smith, ss	3	2	1	3	5
Simon, c	3	1	0	7	0
B'j'ket, p	4	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	10	27	12

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cb'ne, cf	4	1	1	2	0
G'dwin, ss	5	0	2	3	4
Stov'l, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
K'wy, 2b	4	0	0	0	1
Perring, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
1b	1	0	0	4	0
Shaw, lf	3	1	1	3	0
W.B'y, 3b	5	1	2	2	1
Krug'r, rf	5	1	2	1	1
East'y, c	5	0	1	8	0
Pack'd, p	3	1	1	0	0
Cullop, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Brown	1	0	1	0	0
Hen'k, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	38	5	13	27	17

*Batted for Cullop in eighth inning.
Errors—Magee, Goodwin, Kenworthy, W. Bradley, Easterly.

Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1—7	
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0—5	

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Kansas City, 11. Stolen base—Cooper. Sacrifice hit—Chadbourne. Sacrifice fly—H. Bradley. Two-base hits—Shaw, Chadbourne. Kruger, Cooper, Kauff, Holt. Earned runs—Kansas City, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Three-base hits—Smith, W. Bradley; Goodwin. Double plays—Smith to Magee to Packard, 10 in six and one-third innings; off Cullop, none in one and two thirds innings; off Henning, none in one inning. Struck out—By Bluejacket, 4; by Packard, 2; by Cullop, 2. Bases on balls—Off Packard, 3; off Bluejacket, 4; off Henning, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran.

SECOND GAME.

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'db'n, cf	4	1	2	3	0
Good'n, ss	3	0	1	1	4
Stov'l, 1b	4	1	1	14	2
Perring, 2b	4	0	1	1	3
Shaw, lf	4	0	1	2	0
W.B'y, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Krug'r, rf	4	1	0	1	0
East'y, c	3	1	2	4	2
John'n, p	1	0	0	3	3
Cullop, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	10	27	15

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf	5	0	1	0	0
Magee, 2b	3	1	1	0	2
Helf'r, 1b	4	0	1	14	0
Cooper, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	0	4	0
H.B'y, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Holt, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
Fred Sm'h, ss	3	0	0	2	2
H.S'th, c	3	0	0	5	1
Finneran, p	2	0	0	1	2
*Land	1	0	0	0	0
F.S'th, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Myers	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	24	10

*Batted for Finneran in eighth inning.
†Batted for Frank Smith in ninth inning.
Errors—Magee, H. Smith, Finneran, Stovall.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2
Kansas City	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Cooper, Holt, Easterly, Chadbourne. Three-base hits—Holt, Easterly. Stolen bases—Anderson, Goodwin, Chadbourne. Sacrifice hits—H. Bradley, Goodwin. Double play—Cullop, Easterly, and Stovall. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Kansas City, 5. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 1; off Johnson, 1; off Cullop, 0 in one inning. Hits—Off Finneran, 10 in seven innings; off Smith, 0 in one inning. Struck out—By Finneran, 1; by Smith, 1; by Johnson, 3; by Cullop, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran.

Buffeds' Batting Beats Chifeds.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Buffalo bunched hits today off Prendergast and Brown and defeated Chicago 3 to 2 in the first game of the series. Brown took the mound in the sixth, and three bunched hits off him gave Buffalo the winning run. Chicago had plenty of opportunities to make runs, but was unable to deliver a hit in the pinch. Five fast double plays were features of the game. Score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Roche, ss	4	1	3	3	2
Lord, ss	4	0	2	1	4
Dalton, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	0	10	2
Engle, cf	3	0	2	1	0
Horn'n, lf	4	0	0	3	0
D'ney, 2b	4	0	0	2	5
Allen, c	4	0	1	6	0
Schultz, p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	35	3	12	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider, 2b	4	0	0	6	2
Flack, rf	2	1	1	1	0
Clem's, c	4	0	0	4	0
Zwil'g, cf	3	0	0	2	1
Fries, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
J'k'n, 1b	2	0	0	7	1
*Hendrix	1	0	0	0	0
Beck, lb	1	0	0	2	0
Mann, lf	3	0	2	5	1
Smith, ss	4	0	2	1	2
P'gast, p	1	0	0	0	2
†Hanford	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	1

LONGWOOD TENNIS---CUP YACHTS RACE AGAIN

ONLY ONE UPSET IN LONGWOOD SINGLES

Favorites Come Through in Tennis Tournament—Start Eastern Doibles Title Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Longwood singles tennis tournament proressed smoothly on the Longwood Club courts this afternoon, and the Eastern doubles championships got well under way. There was one upset only. This was in the doubles, when Seaver and Sulloway, in the final quarter of the draw, were beaten by Nettleton and Cole. In the singles there was one close shave when G. P. Gardner, Jr., after being behind 2 sets to 0, managed to regain his form and defeat George Wightman, who won from Dabney yesterday.

The advance in the tournament included seventeen singles matches, the entire third round, and the twenty doubles contest finished the first round and a part of the second round. There was a general logical advancement of the favorites, but the weeding out process has resulted in bringing come of the real contender's into competition against each other tomorrow. Eleven of the sixteen players who have survived the third round are Niles, Johnston, Biddle, Le Roy, Griffin, Emerson, Washburn, W. F. Johnson, Caner, Seaver and Williams. All these players won in straight sets, except Gardner, although Williams was hard pressed in the third set of his match against the New Orleans star, Watters, who disposed of Dawson of San Francisco on the first day.

The doubles matches were rather stereotyped, and the stronger teams are so widely separated on the card that the real struggle will not begin to clash until Thursday. The best singles matches today were those between Gardner and Wightman in the forenoon, and Washburn and Irving Wright in the afternoon. Wightman's remarkably fine volleying upset Gardner just as it did Dabney, but after Wightman had secured two sets he lost his speed, and Gardner's hard strokes began to tell. At the finish Gardner romped away with almost everything.

In the Wright-Washburn match the former wore himself out winning the first two sets. The fourth set found Wright holding back, but he could not et his famous cut-stroke at work, although he took the first two games of the deciding set. Washburn then broke down this lead, and finished with a 6-3 score.

Watters was helpless for the first two sets with Champion Williams, but he made a very plucky and even brilliant fight in the third, when Williams eased up a bit, but finally won after eighteen games had been played.

The most important matches tomorrow in singles will be Niles vs. Johnston, Gardner vs. Williams, Griffin vs. Emerson, and Seaver vs. Caner. In the doubles the match between Hackett and Pell and Holt and Foster, the veterans, will attract the gallery. The summary:

Longwood Singles.—Second Round—J. A. Richards, Spofford, N. H., defeated C. Vose, Jr., Walpole, Mass., 6—1, 6—2; H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, defeated L. Beekman, New York, by default; H. Taylor, Boston, defeated R. A. Holden, Cincinnati, by default.

Third Round—William Johnston, San Francisco, defeated A. N. Reggio, Boston, 6—4, 6—2; L. Le Roy, New York, defeated H. H. Whitman, Boston, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated R. C. Bray, Newton, 6—2, 6—2 6—1; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, defeated G. H. Nettleton, New Haven, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3; G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated G. W. Wightman, Boston, 2—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated C. B. Wilbar, Boston, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; R. Seaburg, Boston, defeated T. B. Plimpton, Boston, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2; G. A. Lyon, Jr., Boston, defeated C. Wethers, Wilmington, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated R. C. Bray, Boston, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1; R. C. Seaver, Boston, defeated C. H. Martin, Boston, 6—1, 4—6, 7—5; R. N. Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated D. S. Watters, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—4, 10—8; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated J. A. Richards, Spofford, N. H., 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; H. T. Ellison, Cincinnati, defeated S. L. Beals, Boston, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated I. C. Wright, Boston, 5—7, 7—9, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3; H. Nickerson, Boston, defeated M. Johnson, New York, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3; W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated C. P. Dodge, Colorado Springs, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Eastern Doubles.—First Round—C. P. Dodge, Colorado Springs, and J. Richardson, Boston, defeated D. S. Waters, New Orleans, and H. D. Carpenter, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—3, 2—6, 1—6, 6—4; H. R. Scott and S. L. Beals, Boston, defeated F. N. Olmstead, Pomfret, and R. A. Cook, Williamstown, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; A. B. Rotch, Milford, N. H., and E. A. Niles, Concord, N. H., defeated R. and W. C. Minot, Boston, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4; C. Hutchins and D. L. Pickman, Jr., Boston, defeated V. B. Ward and L. Beekman, New York, by default; H. V. Greenough and C. Frothingham, Jr., Boston, defeated G. Smith and F. Willett, Boston, 6—2 6—3, 6—0; J. R. and R. Tunis, Boston, defeated W. S. Kimball and R. Mc. Kim, Boston, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1; R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated J. S. Nicholl and A. Hinchcliffe, Boston, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2; W. P. Whitehouse, Portland, Me., and A. A. Cameron, Boston, defeated C. Wood and A. D. Benedict, Boston, 7—5, 6—3, 4—6, 4—6, 10—8; N. W. Niles and G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated F. R. Sedgeley and E. Field, Boston, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0; G. Vaughn, Jr., and A. Wheelwright, Boston, defeated J. W. Oweil and N. P. Hallowell, 11—9, 4—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Second Round.—H. H. Hackett and T. R. Pell, New York, defeated R. C. Bray and G. P. Wales, Boston, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4; H. H. Holt and H. H. Foster, Boston, defeated H. Taylor, Boston, and M. E. Johnson, Palatka, Fla., 6—0, 6—4, 6—2; E. H. Hooker and H. W. Mason, New York, defeated R. Means, Boston, and T. G. L. Blake, Lowell, 5—7, 6—3, 8—6, 6—2, 6—2; G. H. Nettleton and F. W. Cole, Hartford, defeated F. J. Sulloway, Concord, N. H., and R. C. Seaver, Boston, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—7, 6—3; C. Caner, Philadelphia, and H. H. Bondy, Boston, defeated Philip Jardner and W. H. Davis, Boston, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round.—C. T. Porter and C. Collester, Boston, defeated C. B. and J. L. Karrick, Washington, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

McLOUGHLIN TALKS TENNIS.

Former Champion Stops Off on Way to Defend Longwood Bowl.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, former national tennis champion, arrived here yesterday from California on his way to Boston, where he will defend his title to the Longwood Bowl at the close of that tournament early next week. McLoughlin devoted the forenoon to discussing the tennis situation with Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, after which he went to the courts of the West Side Club for practice. He left late last night for Boston.

McLoughlin stated that in addition to playing at Longwood he would compete in the Seabright and Newport tournaments, beginning Aug. 9 and 16, respectively, but beyond that his plans were indefinite. He said that he had been playing for some time on the hard courts of the Pacific Coast and did not know just how much practice on grass courts would be necessary to round him into form for the championship tournament at Forest Hills, L. I., at the end of August.

T. C. Bundy, who with McLoughlin holds the United States doubles title, will arrive in the East about the middle of next month in order to accustom himself to the grass courts upon which they will defend the championship. With Bundy will come one or two Californian players in addition to those now playing in the Longwood tournament.

Mathey and Church Win at Nets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—Dean Mathey and George M. Church, the Princeton University team, continued to win today in the Northwestern championship tournament at Deephaven, Lake Minnetonka. Mathey defeated L. H. Waldner of Chicago, 6—3, 6—3 in the third round of singles.

In the doubles, the Eastern men in the first round won from Miller and Hobbs of Minneapolis, 6—1, 6—1, 6J0, and in the second round from R. M. Sunberg of Fargo, N. D., and F. M. Enright of Bushnell, S. D., 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

BRYN MAWR'S POLO CUPS.

Philadelphians Defeat Cooperstown for Army and Navy Trophies.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 27.—Bryn Mawr polo team of Philadelphia defeated Cooperstown at the Point Judith Club here this afternoon. The score was 6½ to 3½.

The match was the final for the Army and Navy Cups, presented by Mrs. John R. Fell, for teams handicaped at not less than seventeen goals. These two clubs were the only entrans and the one game decided the ownership of the trophies. Each side carried the full penalty in goals, so the game was virtually played on the flat.

Cooperstown tok the lead in the first period, the only point made going to the credit of Le Boutillier. But the Philadelphias went ahead soon after the opening of the second chukker, R. E. Strawbridge scoring three times. At half time the board read 3 to ¾ of a goal, in favor of the victors.

The up-State team played a far more aggressive game in the second half, and before the fifth period had closed both Stevenson and Heckscher had added points. But the Quakers, by two to one, had the honors in the sixth, which virtually settled the match. Hopping was the only score in the seventh. Soon after having made the point he was struck in the head by an opponent's mallet and the game was called while he received first aid to the injury. He was soon patched up and resumed play.

Hopping marked his return to the game in the eighth period by again scoring, this time in thirty seconds. This was the last count of the match. The line-up and summary:

BRYN MAWR.	Hdc.	COOPERSTOWN.	Hdc.
J. R. Fell	3	G. M. Heckscher	1
E. W Hopping	4	T. Le Boutillier 2d	3
R. E. Strawbridge	5	M. Stevenson	8
A. Brown	5	Joshua Crane	5
Total	17	Total	17

Bryn Mawr—Goals earned, 7; by handicap, 0; less penalties, ½; total, 6½. Cooperstown—Goals earned, 4; by handicap, 0; less penalties, ½; total, 3½. Individual goals—Strawbridge, (3,) Fell, (2,) Hopping, (2,) Stevenson, (2,) Heckscher, Le Boutillier. Penalties—Foul against Hopping; safeties, by Le Boutillier and Crane. Referee—J. C. Cooley.

Port Chester Takes Polo Game.

Port Chester polo team easily defeated the Gedney Farms Country Club four yesterday on the home grounds. The score was 14 to 1. Soon after the opening of the first period making goals became an epidemic with every member of the Port Chester team and at half time the result was 9 to 0. Four more points were added in the second half of the game, while James Butler, Jr., tallied for the Country Club. Line-up:

Port Chester—H. J. Chisholm, Jr., E. L. Crawford, Dater, J. P. Black, and J. L. Downey.
Gedney Farms Country Club—W. Butler, James Butler, Jr., C. Davies Tainter, and P. Butler.

Referee—Dunlevy Milbank.

Polo Victory for Rumson Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 27.—Pretty goals by R. J. Berens Waters for the Reds and Leland H. Ross for the Whites featured today's polo match on Rumson Field, in which the Reds won by 9 goals to 6. Hugh Barrett, George Henry, and G. Jason Waters also scored for the Reds, while W. W. Barbour and Peter Hauck contributed their share for the Whites.

SINGLE G.'S $5,000 STAKE.

Takes Chamber of Commerce 2:07 Pace in Straight Heats.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—The Chamber of Commerce $5,000 stake for 2:07 class pacers, with fourteen starters—the largest number in its history — proved easy for Single G., the sensational Indiana horse, this afternoon. Gosnell drove the son of Anderson Wilkes three fast miles to win in straight heats, but never had to urge his mount and easily could have set a new record for the stake, had it been necessary, to capture the prize.

In addition to the Chamber of Commerce, which was the feature of today's Grand Circuit program, two other races were finished and one was left uncompleted when rain stopped the racing after one heat had been run off. The summary:

2:05 pace; 3 in 5; purse $1,000.

Lelia Patches, blk. m., by Dan's Brother. (Snow)	1	5	1
Baron A., b. h., (Cox)	2	1	2
The Assessor, ch. g., (McMahon)	3	3	3
Harry Linn Ghost, g. g., (Hopkins)	4	2	5
Strathstorm, b. h., (Murray)	5	4	4
Nutmoor, b. h., (Geers)	Dis.		

Time—2:06; 2:11½; 2:05; 2:09.

2:13 trot; 3 in 5; purse $1,000.

Lou Jennings, b. m., by Todd, (Brennan)	1	1	1
Victor Star, b. g., (Valentine)	4	2	3
F. A. L., b. g., (Gosnell)	3	3	5
Worthy Bingen, blk. h., (Murray)	5	4	4
Electric McKinnon, blk. h., (Kane)	2	5	6
Blue Feather, br. h., (Cox)	6	6	2
Sadie S., b. m., (Murphy)	9	8	2
Montferris, br. h., (Mott)	8	7	8
Roy Miller, b. h., (Grafton)	7	dis.	

Time—2:09; 2:08¾; 2:08.

Chamber of Commerce Stake, 2:07 pace, 3 in 5; purse $5,000.

Single G., b. h., by Anderson Wilkes, (Gosnell)	1	1	1
Rastus, br. g., (McDonald)	5	3	3
Judge Ormond, bl. h., (Valentine)	8	2	4
Hal Boy, b. g., (Childs)	2	11	2
Camella, br. m., (Cox)	3	5	11
FINY C Hanney, (Martin)	6	6	7
Patrick M., blk. g., (Stokes)	7	9	5
Hal S., r. g., (Murphy)	9	7	6
Russell Boy, b. h., (McDaniel-Geers)	4	10	8
Lustrous McKinney, b. g., (Rodney)	11	4	10
Alcy E., b. m., (Whitney)	10	8	9
Miss Meriam, r. m., (McMahon)	Dis.		
Thistle Patch, blk. h., (Snow)	Dis.		
Queen Abbess, b. m., (White)	Dis.		

Time—2:03½; 2:03¼; 2:05½.

2:22 Pace, 3 in 5; purse $1,000. (unfinished.)

Jean, b. m., by Floska (Murphy)	1		
Hedgewood Patchen, ch. g., (McDonald)	2		
Marriett, b. m., (Martin)	3		
Lady Aubrey, b. m., (Snedeker)	4		
Grace Ongale, b. m., (Squires)	5		
Hal Plex E., br. h., (Geers)	Dis.		

Time—2:10¼.

Third Round in Newport Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—The third round and one match in the fourth of the women's foursomes match play golf tournament at the Newport Golf Club were played today with the following results:

Third Round—Miss Muriel Winthrop and Miss Rose Dolan beat Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Miss Paulding Fosdick, 4 and 3; Miss Ethel King and Miss Freda Pearson beat Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., 3 and 2; Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin and Miss Doris F. Heyer beat Miss Edna Barger and Miss E. Leonard, 3 and 2; Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Busk beat Miss M. R. Borland and Miss Evelyn Rives Smith, 7 and 7; Miss Sophia Mott and Miss Dorothea Carroll beat Mrs. William A. Delano and Mrs. Tompkins McIlvaine, 5 and 4; Miss Ruth V. Twombly and Miss Maude K. Wetmore beat Mrs. Gordon Douglas and Miss Margaret Perrin, by default; Miss Louise B. Scott and Mrs. Harry La Montagne beat Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, 2 and 1; Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Miss Christine Biddle beat Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mrs. George B. Post, 2 up.

Fourth Round—Miss Scott and Mrs. La Montagne beat Miss Christine Biddle and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, 2 and 1.

Long Branch Horse Show Today.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 27.—The twenty-second annual exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association opens tomorrow with 59 filled classes and 413 entries, one-third larger than last year. All the classes have filled exceptionally well, and the indication for the best show year is predicted. The show will continue for the balance of the week. Harry Content, President of the show, will be in the ring on the opening afternoon of the show, when fifteen classes will be judged. These include branded hacks under saddle, horses to harness owned by amateurs, novice harness class, novice saddle class, ponies under saddle, saddle horses owned by residents of Monmouth County, women to ride; pairs in novice harness class, tandems, saddle horses, pairs of harness, hunters and jumpers, and thoroughbreds, green qualified hunters, and a quarter of a mile running race. Governor Fielder and staff and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, are expected the latter part of the week, probably Saturday. Horse show fetes will be popular. Friday there will be dances at the Breakers, Takanassee, and Hollywood Hotels, and the Directors are planning their annual shore dinner for Saturday night.

RESOLUTE SAILS FAST AT NEWPORT

Cornelius Vanderbilt, with Vanitie, Has Long Stern Chase in Losing Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—The Resolute defeated the Vanitie by three minutes and fifty-seven seconds actual time and five minutes and four seconds corrected time off Newport today. The course was a leeward and windward one from the Brenton Reef Lightship to the Point Judith Whistling Buoy and return, sailed twice around, a distance of twenty-eight miles.

There was no fog today, and instead bright sunshine weather, and a breeze of about eight miles from the southwest enabled the two yachts to make fairly good time over the course.

As was the case Monday, Commodore Frederick G. Bourne's steam yacht Alberta served as the Regatta Committee boat, in which were H. DeB. Parsons, Joseph M. McDonough, and Stuyvesant Wainwright. The committee selected the course which gave the yachts windward work to the buoy, then a run back to the lightship and the same conditions for the second round.

The starting whistle was blown at 11:25 o'clock, at which time both yachts, on the starboard tack, were close to the line. The Resolute crossed at 11:25:15 and the Vanitie gybed and made a detour which kept her from getting away until two minutes and one second after the Resolute.

The Resolute tacked soon after, crossing the line, and stood toward the Narragansett shore, while the Vanitie held to the starboard tack for several minutes and then followed her competitor. It was a case of several hitches along the beach to gain sugh advantage as the tide offered, and at the first mark the Resolute had gained nearly half a minute over the advantage she had at the start.

Once around and on the way to the lightship ballooners were broken out and the yachts made the second leg, beating to leeward instead of using spinnakers in the run before the wind.

The Resolute kept incressing her lead and rounded the lightship at the conclusion of the first round with an added lead of half a minute and then started on the second windward leg.

Both yachts made for the Narragansett shore this time, and it was a repitition of the first leg, the Resolute making nearly twice the number of tacks to the outer mark than the Vanitie did. The former was unusually quick in stays, and did not seem to lose much, if any time by going about so frequently.

At the outer mark the Resolute had a lead of almost five minutes, and quick work was made of setting her ballooner for the trip to the finish line. The Resolute repeated her performance of tacking to leeward, while the Vanitie broke out her spinnaker a few minutes after she rounded and made a run of it to the finish.

The finish time of the Resolute was 3:43:43, while the Vanitie was timed as finishing at 3:49:25. The Vanitie had to allow the Resolute one minute and seven seconds.

Cornelius Vanderbilt sailed the Vanitie and Charles Francis Adams handled the wheel on the Resolute. The yachts will race tomorrow. The summary:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'd Time.	Cor'd Time.
Resolute	11:25:15	3:43:43	4:18:28	1:07	4:17:21
Vanitie	11:27:00	3:49:25	4:22:25	..	4:22:25

Yale Loses Star Football Player.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 27.—Arthur Yates, probably the most valuable member of the Yale freshman eleven of last Fall, has withdrawn from college. This announcement came as a severe blow to the officials of the 1915 eleven. The material for the team was regarded unusualy strong, and Yates's power was one of the strongest links in the chain which was to bind the eleven into a team of unity and strength. Yates was tackle on the 1918 eleven last Fall, and critics regarded him generally as the best tackle of the year. Had he been eligible for the Varsity he would easily have won a position on the team.

Athletes for National Games.

Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, yesterday announced the official list of men entered from the East, Middle West, and South in the track and field championships at San Francisco on Aug. 7. Before the end of the week forty-three men from the Metropolitan Association will be on their way West; eight from the New England Association, four from the Middle Atlantic Association, twenty-three from the Central Association, and eight from the Southern Association.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

Martha Brittner,
Henry W Schlickman,
Lester A. Nolan,
David M Bennett,
M Bartos,
Julius Robbins,
Solomon Rosenman,
Roger Cutting,
A S Loscelles & Co.
Sarah A Alper,
Henry D Fricke,
Max Goldfaden,
Star Beef & Provision Co.
Kleinert & Rosenbluth.

Under objections:
Samuel Friedman,
John M Yeager,
Louis Abrens,
Harris Sokolowsky,
Orville E Short,
Louis Schneider,
Horowitz & Laidhold,
Barnett & Kalinsky,
Joseph Abrahams,
Boutillier and Crane.

Adjourned cases:
Solomon J Joseph,
Gingold & Scheffer,
H & N Citron.

Motions:
Edward I Wormser,
Wyoming Valley Mill Co (2,)
Stultz Bros,
Annex Homes,
M & L Harmuiowsky,
Leo Hammel,
A O Lawrence,
Weingart & Wechsler,
N Zeller & Weber,
New Premier Market,
Glen Island Realty Dev Co,
Ybaheck Auto Supply Co,
I & H G Greenfield,
N Y Transatlantic S S Co,
Mitchell & Co,
Otto Spring,
Maud B Barclay,
James K Keagan,
Robert M Bernagozzi,
Maud B Barclay,
Adolf Mandel,
Augusta Greenspan,
Louis Sumner,
Arthur Fischer,
Ulrichs Bros.
Frank K Hooke,
Frank A Brobst,
Henry W Skolnick,
Haus Triest et al.

Levine (Novelty Button Works,
Rutchik (Schlansky.

Condon, Jr (Rusk.
Kramer (Prince
Feiner (Bernstein.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bradish Johnson (Harry Bierhoff—Samuel Marx. Marie Louise Wight (Murray Estate—Percival H. Gregory, Amy A. C. Montague (Michael D. Ryan—John J. Brady, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society (Ellenora Shephard—Edmund L. Durkin.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Union Estates (Adlon Construction Co.—Morris L. Goldstone.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Sullivan (Walsh, (2)—Loyal Leale.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sage (Warwick—Samuel S. Koenig. Satterlee (Miller—Carl Ehlermann, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Kohn (Lerner—Arthur L. Giegerich. Re Holly—Joseph N. Tuttle.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 3.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Julius Stierheim,
John W H Feisel,
Hyman Auerbach,
Stanislaw Dziekowski,
Joseph Randolph,
Wills for probate:
Emma Snyder,

Thomas E Grace,
William J McMullen,
James T Brady,
Charles J Johnson,
Marie Sievers,
Susan L Rawcliffe,
Emily Hanley.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J., on Tuesday calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Fitzgerald (Lawrie—Arthur L. Giegerich. Rondout Sav B'k (Levy—Arthur L. Giegerich. Lawyers Mtg Co (Bernstein—Arthur L. Giegerich. Duryea (Branich—Matthew P. Breen, Jr. Wilkinson (Wilkinson — Matthew P. Breen, Jr.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM FOR CONTESTED MOTIONS—Kelly, J.

Re Waiace.
Owen (Owen,
Rohrer (Katz.
Hellmich (Hellmich.
NY Title Ins Co (St Heliers Holding Co.
Re Wadsworth Av.
Butterly (Deering.
Bruno Bleue (Trustees Village of N'thport.
Re Henderson (alleged incompetent.)
Stehlin (Stehlin.
Re Grossman (Hemlock St.)
Re Hunter Accounting (Hoffman, incomp't)
Kern Horse Remedy Co (Kern.
Silberstein (Geegold et al.
Thompson (Mitchell.
Lifschitz (Spinelli et al.
Kurinka (Murphy et al.
Ofrinski (Collins.
Farley (Farley.
Hamilton Trust Co (Doblin et al. (2.)
Eichorn (Weber.
Frank Weigel, inf (Henry Bosch Co.
Weigel (Henry Bosch.
Obcaz (Berg.
Aident Co (Doyle.
Reed (Ziegfield et al.
Solauch (Solauch.
Fanning et al (Still et al.

Re Long Isl Auto Co.
Howland (Howland.
People's Trust Co (Somerville Realty.
Reis Co (Zimmerll.
Moglori (Vincent Marble Co.
Goodwin-Gallagher S & G Co (Nas S & Gravel Co.
Knight (Knight.
Lester et al (Clark et al.
Mundheim Co (Scharlach (2.)
Burkhardt (Burkhardt.
People's Trust Co (Somerville Realty Co.
Sea Cliff Bank (Somerville et al.
Seckler (Greenfield et al.
Poscucci, Carmine, infant, &c (Fareband.
Allen (Whitney-Stern.
Martenhoff, James A (Martenhoff, Martha W.
Nelson & Sons (Banker Hull, Trustee, &c (Honkins.
Mundheim (Scharlach.
Ennis et al (Ennis et al.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Undefended divorces:

Miller,
Santonie,
Miller,
Alexander,
Rogstin,
Simonovitch,
Levine,
Kapslowitz,
Hanson.

Kaufman,
Willeman,
Wagner,
Schaefer,
Johannsen,
Turner,
Neid,
Beff,
Lockwood.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Anna M K Nyby,
Jane Ann Allen,
Harriet Strong,
August Johnson,
Garrett S Braisted,
Leopold Lebwitz.

Administration of:
John T Wardley,
Mary Driscoll.

Accounting of:
John Wortman,
Henry Schneider,
Richard Alfred Koppe,
Joseph Finciotta,
Mary Rheinhardt,
Clara Griffin.

Estates of:
Wm Watson,
Rose Dunn.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 25; Shanghai, July 3; Kobe, July 7, and Yokohama, July 8—which arrived per steamer Canada, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 24, and mails dated Manila, June 26; Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, July 2; Yokohama, July 10, and Honolulu, July 20, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on July 26. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Thursday, July 29, and Friday, July 30, respectively.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today:
Sun rises, 4:58 | Sun sets, 7:20 | Moon rises, 8:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:00	9:16	2:58	3:06
Governors Island	9:38	9:52	3:41	3:47
Hell Gate	11:26	11:42	5:21	5:37

Arrived—Tuesday, July 27.

SS Carpathia, Liverpool, July 17.
SS Idaho, Deal, July 14.
SS Lompoc, London, July 8.
SS Highland Prince, London, July 9.
SS Bayamo, Progreso, July 20.
SS Yaguez, San Juan, July 19.
SS Inverclyde, Havre, July 1.
SS Libra, St. Michaels, July 15.
SS Saratoga, Havana, July 24.
SS Frankly, Barcelona, July 10.
SS Turnwell, Swansea, July 15.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, July 24.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 24.
SS Honduras, Freeport, July 15.
SS Vauban, London, July 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 19
Cacique	Havre	July 13
Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 12
Frinton	Havre	July 13
Finland	Baltoa	July 21
Wells City	Bristol	July 13
Petroleine	La Rochelle	July 13
Belford	Naples	July 10
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 19
Toyohashi Maru	London	July 16
Frances	Liverpool	July 13
Flaturia	Copenhagen	July 14
Asuncion de Larrinaga	Cork	July 13
Camaguey	Puerto Mexico	July 20
El Norte	Galveston	July 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Europa	Genoa	July 18
Adriatic	Liverpool	July 21
St. Cecilia	Rotterdam	July 15
Karema	Manchester	July 15
Santa Marta	Kingston	July 24
Stephano	Halifax	July 27
Momus	New Orleans	July 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Bovic	Manchester	July 18
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Lincolnshire	London	July 17
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	July 24
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 27
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 24
El Cid	Galveston	July 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Saxonia	Liverpool	July 21
Kursk	Archangel	July 15
Strathtay	Marseilles	July 16
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 14
Le Coq	Bilbao	July 16
Rio de Janeiro	Para	July 19
Advance	Cristobal	July 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hercules, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Toronto, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara	—	12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus	—	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Siboia, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yoruba, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Manzanillo, Santiago	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Balboa	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Francisco, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chippewa, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Samland, London	—	12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London	—	12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester	—	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Saline, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 27.

SS Hattie Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 400 miles W. 20 South at noon 26th.
SS Bantu, Barbados to New York, was 868 miles S. at noon 26th.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 300 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 72 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 212 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 180 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 188 miles N. W. of Tampa Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 293 miles E. of Cristobal Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Mexico, Calbarien to New York, was 320 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 350 miles S. at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 97 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Camaguey, Progreso to New York, was 82 miles S. at noon.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 69 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Olinda, Antilla to New York, was 630 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS San Guglielmo, at Naples, July 20.
SS Orna, at Adelaide, July 25.
SS Fruithandel, at Bordeaux, July 22.
SS Princip

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

This Question

Confronts Many Investors

Shall we buy well secured long-term bonds

or

Shall we buy good short-term notes?

The alternative reasons are briefly discussed in our letter numbered 172. Send for it.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia — Boston — Detroit
London: William P. Bonbright & Co. — Paris: Bonbright & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1857

We offer a
First Mortgage 5% Bond
Earnings exceed 2½ times interest charges.
Earnings during the past five years have increased fivefold, and for current year have increased 33 per cent.
Yield 5.87%
Send for Circular B-1.
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MUNICIPAL BONDS
are exempt from the Federal Income Tax, do not have to be included in returns, and no certificate of ownership is necessary to collect coupons.
They are payable from taxes levied on the land and other property in the municipality, and are therefore the safest form of investment.
We are offering an attractive issue of Municipal Bonds to yield 6%.
Write for Circular L
Estabrook & Co.
Members: New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

$100,000
City of Minneapolis, Minn.
4¾% Bonds
Due serially July 1st, 1927 to 1931, inclusive.
Principal and interest payable in New York City.
Price to yield 4.45%
Circular on application
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON — CHICAGO

UNITED STATES BONDS
and other
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

HARVEY FISK & SONS
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$20,000
City of Newark
Registered 3½s, 1931
Price to yield 4¼%
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., New York.
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Noteworthy Advance in Railroad Issues—Trading Broadens on Good News.

While the early dealings in yesterday's Stock Exchange session were marked by large advances in some of the war stocks, notably in Bethlehem Steel, which sold up to 250, the feature of the market which attracted most attention was the notable strength of the standard railroad shares in the last hour of trading. It was a day of more than unusually interesting developments, for it included among its other news the report of the United States Steel Corporation for the second quarter of the year, which brought out very strikingly the very great improvement which has been underway in the country's most important industry. The further rise in the war stocks had the now very familiar backing of the profits accruing from orders placed here by the European belligerents. It was not a new influence and this particular group of stocks was by no means free from reactionary tendencies, for while some were making new high records net losses were being recorded in others. Such irregularity is natural enough after a violent movement which was very apt to lack proper discrimination between one issue and another among stocks known to be or believed to be benefiting by orders for munitions or other war supplies.

The immediate cause of the rise in the railroad stocks, which in several conspicuous issues amounted to between 3 and 5 points, was a report that the Interstate Commerce Commission would grant the increase in rates applied for by the Western railroads. That report was quickly transformed into the further report that the Western roads which, according to recent rumor, were considering the advisability of reducing their dividend rates, would see their way clear to declaring them at the usual rate. In this matter rumor busied itself particularly with St. Paul, and that stock showed no less a net gain than 5½ points. Canadian Pacific gained even a little more than that, Northern Pacific over 4 points, Union Pacific more than 3, and Southern Pacific a fraction over 2½. The betterment extended to the Eastern roads as well, Baltimore & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, and New Haven gaining 3 points or more, and Reading showing a net gain of more than 2. The extent of the movement in these individual railroad issues is worth citing to give point to the statement that yesterday's market came nearer than the market of any other recent day to bearing out the optimistic sentiments which have been entertained in many quarters, but which evidently were under check so long as the important railroad issues failed to share in any substantial degree in the buoyancy of individual issues. A grant of higher rates to the Western roads would be in keeping with the changed attitude toward the railroads which has already found reflection in the grant of higher rates to the Eastern railroads, and which has been collaterally manifested in the willingness of the Commerce Commission to allow higher rates to the express companies. It was noteworthy that yesterday's large advances in most of the leading railroad stocks came about on the purchase of relatively small amounts of stock. If their prices had been depressed there seemed at least to have been no large amount of stock pressing for sale.

It has been known that the steel trade had been improving, but nevertheless yesterday's quarterly statement of the Steel Corporation gave new point to that improvement as an influence in the general situation. The earnings for the first quarter of the year were the smallest in the history of the corporation. The earnings for the second quarter were more than double those of the preceding quarter and were larger than the earnings of the second quarter in three out of the last five years. What is more, the progressive improvement month by month which was the redeeming feature of the first quarter's report was continued throughout the second quarter, the June earnings being 50 per cent. larger than those for April. After the payment of the preferred stock dividend the first quarter showed a deficit of over $5,300,000. The second quarter's earnings sufficed to make good that deficit and to show a surplus for the first half of the year of more than $2,800,000 above the dividend on the preferred stock. It would appear that the steel trade is again fulfilling Mr. Carnegie's saying that the steel trade was either "prince or pauper."

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Money More Plentiful—Canadian Car the Feature.

LONDON, July 27.—Money was rather more plentiful today than it has been of late and it is believed the proceeds of further sales of American bonds are being utilized in the market. Discount ratrcs were quiet.

The stock market was moderately active with Canadian Car the feature at quotations ranging from 100 to 105 compared with 97 yesterday. Home rails and oil and Marconi shares were steady, but Brazilian leases closed weak.

Most of the business in the American section was in Canadian Pacific and United States Steel at hardening prices. The other shares were neglected. Bonds were sold in fair numbers and were absorbed by American interests.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	540	550	540	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	101	99	101
Colonial Oil	700	715	700	715
Continental Oil	135	145	135	145
Crescent P. L.	223	229	225	229
Cumberland P. L.	40	42	40	42
Eureka P. L.	46	48	46	49
Galena S. Oil	220	223	220	223
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	150	147	149
Illinois P. L.	140	141	135	140
*Indiana Pipe Line	137	139	133	135
Internat. Pet. Co., Ltd.	94	96	94	96
National Transit	28	8½	8¾	8¾
N. Y. Transit	203	207	203	207
Northern P. L.	91	94	91	96
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	137	134	136
Pierce Oil	9	55	50	55
Pierce O. ov. 6s, '24	73	9¼	9	9½
Prairie Oil & Gas	309	76	73	76
Prairie P. L.	312	312	309	312
Solar Refining	154	157	154	157
Southern P. L.	208	215	215	222
South Penn. Oil	270	212	209	212
S. W. Penn	112	278	270	273
Standard Oil of Cal.	280	285	108	112
Standard Oil of Ind.	395	400	278	282
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	395	400
Standard Oil of Ky.	253	257	340	350
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	253	257
Standard Oil of N. J.	400	402	305	315
Standard Oil of N. Y.	182	184	399	402
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	430	182	184
Swan & Finch	110	115	420	430
Union Tank	79	81	110	115
Vacuum Oil	199	202	79	81
Washington Oil	32	35	199	202

*Ex dividend.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 26. Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$351,818	$11,815,288	$11,815,288
Int. rev., ord.	949,223	23,197,282	23,197,282
Corp. and inc. tax	146,318	7,746,388	7,746,388
Miscellaneous	94,223	3,898,006	3,898,006
Total rects.	$1,541,584	$46,656,966	$46,656,966
Expenditures	2,359,396	64,232,200	64,232,200
Deficit	$817,811	17,575,234	17,575,234

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	861,958
Same day last year	1,019,975
Year to date	78,026,157
Same period last year	43,905,131
Average price and change 50 stocks	72.70 +1.70
Same day last year	62.29 —2.40

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	61.70	July 28
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33⅝	34¼	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅜	33¾	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
24	24¼	11,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24⅜	24⅞	24	24	+ ⅛
66	67	4,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	67⅛	68¼	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅝	9,400	Amalgamated Cop	70⅝	71¼	69¾	71¼	+ ⅞
50	51⅛	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	51	51	51	51	+ ⅞
54⅜	54⅝	27,100	Am. Beet Sugar	52¾	55⅝	52¼	54⅜	+2¼
100	105	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
161	165	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	160	160	160	160	+ ½
59½	59¾	54,900	Am. Can	61¼	61⅞	59½	59½	− ⅜
105	105⅞	500	Am. Can pf	104⅞	105	104⅝	105	− ⅛
56⅜	57	3,300	Am. Car & Fdry	56½	57⅝	56½	56⅞	+1⅛
145	146½	4,325	Am. Coal Products	144	149	143½	147	+5
89½	91	100	Am. Express	90	90	90	90	+1
6⅝	7	400	Am. H. & Leather	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
34½	34½	1,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅜	35¼	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
24½	25	4,700	Am. Ice Securities	25¾	25	22⅞	25	+2
10	10½	210	Am. Linseed	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
52⅛	53	8,500	Am. Locomotive	53	53¼	52	52½	+ ½
93	96	100	Am. Locomotive pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	−1
77⅝	77⅞	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅛	77⅞	76⅝	77⅞	+ ⅛
40⅞	41	3,300	Am. Steel F'dries	40	41⅝	40	41	+1
109	109½	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref	108	110⅞	108	109	+ ⅝
113	114	25	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	...
121½	121⅞	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	121½	121½	121½	− ⅛
6	6	100	Am. Writing P. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
36½	37	5,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	67	67½	65¼	65½	− ⅛
5	5¼	100	Assets Realization	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
102¼	102⅝	8,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	102½	100¼	102¼	+1⅜
97	97⅞	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	...
83⅞	84⅛	42,300	Atlantic Coast Line	99½	100	99⅝	100	+1
105	106	400	Baldwin Loco	83¼	85	83	84	+1¼
81⅞	82	18,200	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105½	105	105½	+1¼
74	75	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	79⅝	82	78½	82	+3½
247	248	8,500	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅝	73¼	71⅝	73	+1¼
135	140	1,700	Bethlehem Steel	224	230	224	247	+26
88⅜	88½	1,000	Bethlehem Steel pf	140	142	137	140½	+2½
66½	69⅞	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87	86	86⅝	+1½
9½	10	200	Butte & Superior	70	70	69	69	+ ⅝
144⅞	145	13,300	California Petrol	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
41⅞	42	3,000	Canadian Pacific	140	145	139¾	145	+5¾
40⅜	41	2,200	Central Leather Co	42¼	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	38½	40⅝	38½	40⅝	+1⅞
29½	29½	600	Chi. Great Western	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
82⅝	84	8,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	27¼	29	27¼	29	+1
125	127	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	79¼	84⅛	78⅛	83¾	+5⅛
123½	124	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124	125	124	125	+1
12⅞	12¼	4,500	Chi. & Northwest	122	123	122	123	+1⅞
43¾	44¼	5,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	11¼	12¼	11¼	12⅛	+ ⅞
36	36¼	23,100	Chino Copper	44⅛	44¼	43¼	44	+ ⅞
14½	14⅝	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	36¼	37	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
78½	79½	100	Corn Products Ref	14⅜	14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
49½	49¾	79,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	79⅜	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	+ ⅛
15	15¼	3,050	Crucible Steel	47¼	51½	47	49½	+ ⅝
102½	104½	1,000	Crucible Steel pf	98⅛	100¾	98⅛	99¾	+1⅛
145½	149	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115	113½	112½	112½	+ ½
7	7¼	900	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	103½	104½	103½	103½	+ ½
27⅜	28	400	Delaware & Hud	145	145½	145	145½	+ ½
23⅝	23⅞	20,765	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
26⅜	26⅝	2,500	Distillers' Secur	27¼	28⅝	27¼	27¼	+1⅛
26⅞	26⅞	11,720	Dome Mines	22	23⅜	22	23⅛	+1⅛
41	41⅛	3,800	Erie	25¼	26⅞	25½	26⅞	+1⅝
32¼	32½	200	Erie 1st pf	38⅝	41⅞	38⅝	41⅞	+2⅛
174	175½	14,180	Erie 2d pf	31½	32	31½	32	+1
183	184½	1,450	General Electric	176	177½	175	175	− ½
103	107	100	General Motors	184½	184½	180	184	+2½
52⅜	53	14,500	General Motors pf	105	105	105	105	...
104	104⅞	200	Godrich (B. F.) Co	51¼	53¼	51¼	52½	+2
118	118½	3,025	Goodrich pf	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	+ ⅛
37⅛	37½	2,500	Great Northern pf	115¾	116¼	115¾	116¼	+ ⅞
60¼	60½	700	Great Northern Ore	37⅜	37½	37	37½	+1¼
117	118	25	Guggenheim Explor	61	61	59½	59½	− ⅜
103	104	400	Homestake Mining	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	+ ⅛
30	30⅛	2,000	Illinois Central	101¾	103	101¾	103	+1
72	72½	7,800	Inspiration Copper	21⅜	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	74	74	74	74	−1
74	76	700	Inter.-Met. pf	21¼	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
11½	12	100	Interboro Consol	72¼	72¼	72	72	+ ½
91	91⅞	100	Interboro Consol pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
36½	37	100	Int. Agricultural	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
24½	24¾	100	Int. Paper	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
57	57½	700	Int. Paper pf	23½	24½	23½	24½	+ ⅝
49	49½	100	Kansas City South	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
143	143¾	3,600	Kan., City South. pf	48⅝	50	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅝
109	109½	1,600	Lackawanna Steel	141	143¾	141	143¾	+4¼
31	31⅞	500	Lehigh Valley	110	110	108	110	+3
...	...	8,500	Louis. & Nash	35	35	35	35	−1
82	82½	10	Maxwell Motors	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
28½	29½	2,400	do., odd lot	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
73	74	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	84	80⅝	82½	− ½
26⅛	26⅝	1,400	Mexican Petroleum	30	30	27½	29	+ ⅛
13	15½	100	Miami Copper	72	73¼	72	73½	+2
115⅜	116½	1,000	Minn. & St. Louis	25¾	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	− ⅛
5⅜	5½	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	111¾	13	13	13	−1
14½	16	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ¼
2⅞	2¾	3,600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
118	120	100	Missouri Pacific	2	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
26	26½	18,900	Nat. Biscuit Co	120	120	120	120	...
89	91	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	90	90	89	89	+ ⅛
61	62½	300	Nat. En. & S. Co. pf	27¾	28	26	26	+ ⅛
101	102	2,250	Nat. Lead Co	62½	62¾	62	62	+ ⅛
88⅝	89	6,700	N. Y. Air Brake	104⅝	104⅝	102	102	−1
61	62	2,000	N. Y. Central	88	88¾	86	88¾	+3
27¼	27⅜	1,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	58¼	61	58	61	+3
105¾	106¼	1,400	Nor. & West.	26	27⅝	25⅞	27⅝	+1⅝
72¾	73	200	Norfolk & Western	105¼	106	105¼	106	+1
107¼	107½	5,500	North American	74	74	73	73	...
31	32	200	Northern Pacific	103¾	107¼	103½	107¼	+4½
...	...	50	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30	31⅝	30	31⅝	−¼
106⅞	107	4,060	do., odd lot	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	...
115	117	10	Penn. R. R.	106⅜	107	106	107	+ ½
85	95	100	People's Gas, Chi	118	118	118	118	...
75	76	100	Pet., M. & Co. 1st pf	90	90	90	90	...
22¾	23	100	Philadelphia Co	76	76	76	76	+ ½
92	93	400	Pittsburgh Coal	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
87	90	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92	92¾	92	92¾	+ ¼
49¼	49⅝	1,200	Pitts. Steel pf., s20f	85	85	84	84	+ ¼
190	192	200	Pressed Steel Car	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
2	3	300	Pullman Co	161⅛	161¼	161⅛	161⅜	+ ⅜
3½	4⅜	900	Quicksilver	3	3⅞	3	3¾	+ ¾
35	35½	2,300	Quicksilver pf	4¼	4¼	4	4	...
88½	91	200	Railway Steel Sp	34⅝	35⅞	34⅝	35	+ ½
22	22½	1,720	Railway Steel S. pf	90¾	91	90¾	91	+ ¼
147	147⅞	15,400	Ray Con. Copper	22½	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
37	37¼	20,800	Reading x d	145	147¼	144⅝	147	+2
93	93⅜	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	38⅝	37⅞	36½	37	+1
3	3½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
4	4¼	600	Rumely (M.) Co	3½	3½	3	3	+ ⅛
8¾	10	400	St. Louis San F.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅝	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	9½	10	9½	9½	+ ⅛
11⅝	12	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
32½	33	1,150	Seaboard Air Line	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
147	147½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	30½	32	30½	32	+2
39	40	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	147	147	147	147	+ ¾
86⅜	86¾	10,360	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	40¼	40¼	38⅝	39	+2⅝
13⅜	14	4,600	Southern Pacific	84½	86½	83⅝	86⅜	+ ⅝
45½	45¾	300	Southern Railway	13½	14	12⅝	14	+ ⅝
72	73	100	So. Railway pf	43⅜	45	43⅜	45	+ ⅝
81¼	81¾	3,900	Standard Milk pf	72½	72¼	72½	72¼	− ⅛
99½	101	100	Studebaker Co	82½	83¼	80½	81½	− ½
36	36½	800	Studebaker Co. pf	100	100	100	100	...
10	10⅜	200	Tennessee Copper	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ½
10	10⅜	20	Texas & Pacific	9	9	9	9	+ ½
51¼	51½	500	do., odd lot	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ½
98	99	200	Third Avenue	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¼	+ ¾
...	...	200	Tobacco Products	99	99	99	99	...
90	91	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	6	6	6	6	...
69	70	6	Twin City R. T.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ⅛
5½	5¾	400	Underwood Typewr	68¾	75⅝	68¾	76	+1½
129¼	129⅝	21,900	Union B. & P. Co	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
80½	81	100	Union Pacific	129	129½	125¾	129¾	+3¾
80½	81	25	Union Pacific pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅜
45	48	250	do., odd lot	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅜
58	60	100	United Cigar Mfrs	46	47⅞	46	47⅞	+1⅛
184½	190	500	Un. Dry Goods pf	58	58	58	58	...
36½	37	1,000	United Rys. Invest	18½	19	18	19	...
30	43	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	36	37⅛	35½	37¼	+2½
55	60	160	U. S. Express	36	36	36	36	+ ⅜
58½	59	6,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	60	60	60	60	+ ¼
90	95	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	58	59½	58	58¾	+ ¼
44½	45	1,000	U. S. Rubber	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	+1½
102	103	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	45½	45½	44⅝	45¼	+1⅛
65¼	65¼	117,628	U. S. Steel	102¼	102¾	102⅛	102⅜	+ ⅞
111½	111¾	700	U. S. Steel pf	65	65½	64¾	65⅛	+ ⅛
64⅜	64½	6,400	Utah Copper	111¾	111¾	111¼	111⅝	+ ⅜
31	31½	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	64½	64⅝	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
107⅝	108	300	Western Maryland	32½	32½	31½	32	+ ⅛
125	130	93,700	Western Union Tel	22	22	22	22	− ⅛
...	2¼	100	Westingh. E. & M	69	69	69	69	+ ½
135	136	100	Westingh. E. & M. pf	107	109½	106⅝	107⅝	+1½
		600	W. & L. E. 1st pf	126	126	126	126	...
			Willys-Overland	3	3	3	3	...
				134⅜	135	132½	135	+1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	5	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅜	2	1⅜
ON TIME.				
60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 mos.	3	@3¼
90 days	2⅜@3	6 mos.	3¼@3¼	
4 mos.	3¼@3½			

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.	
4 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Other Names.	
4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76¾	$4.75¾	$4.76½
Cables	4.77¼	4.77⅛	4.77½
Closing Rates.	Demand.	(or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76¼		4.77⅛
Paris	5.63¾		5.63
Berlin	.81½		.81⅝
Austria	15.10		15.15
Russia			33.50
Switzerland	5.37		5.36
Scandinavia	25.80		26.90
China—			
Hongkong	42.70		42.90
Shanghai	55.00		55.75
Singapore	57.50		5.21½
Greece	5.22½		.40¼
Holland	.40⅛		
India			
Bombay	33.00		
Calcutta	33.00		
Italy	6.28¼		6.23
Japan—			
Kobe	49.37		49.45
Yokohama	49.37		49.45
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.62		49.75
South America—			
Buenos Aires	41.50		41.60
Rio	25.40		25.50
Spain	19.37		19.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¼	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $319,764,731; balance, $21,676,022. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $522,429.

The local banks have lost $623,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 4.87½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22¼d, unchanged; New York, 47¾c, unchanged.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A 900,000-Shares Day.

Yesterday's stock market was marked by further sharp advances of the war stocks, but, more important from the point of view of many market followers, was an unexpected upturn of railroad shares in the last hour of trading. Rumors were heard that the Western railroads would be successful in their application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an advance of freight rates. The report was made more influential from the fact that wire houses with connections with Western cities were among the heaviest buyers.

The day's turnover, in excess of 900,000 shares, was the greatest since the series of million share days ended last April. Bethlehem Steel was the star performer, rising for the first time to 250, a gross gain for the session of 29 points. It closed at 247. Among the railroad shares Canadian Pacific led with a net increase of 5⅝ points, and St. Paul stood a close second, up 5½ points at the close. Union Pacific rose more than 3 points, Baltimore & Ohio about the same degree, while Great Northern preferred was a shade better than 3 points up at the end of the day. Gains extending from 1 to more than 2 points were common elsewhere.

***

War Stocks in Second Place.

Up to 2 o'clock yesterday the war stocks appeared to be as firmly intrenched in popular favor as ever they had been since the buying of these shares became insistent early in the Spring. Strength was in evidence all along the line, with new high records established in a number of them. Then occurred an abrupt change. A broker began to bid St. Paul up. Union Pacific displayed buoyancy. Baltimore & Ohio felt the influence of purchases, and it was only a matter of a few minutes before the railroad group was "going" well. The industrial specialties paused, became inactive without losing much of their strength, and in late transactions bore signs of neglect. The market of the last hour was distinctly a railroad market.

***

**Stocks Grew Scar

AMERICAN BRASS
AM. LIGHT & TRACT.
BABCOCK & WILCOX
BORDEN'S CON. MILK
CAN. CAR & F'D'Y
NEW JERSEY ZINC
NEW STOCK AND FRACTIONS
OTIS ELEVATOR
SAFETY CAR H. & L.
STEEL CO. OF CAN.
DEALT IN
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
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$100,000
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DISSOLUTION NOTICE

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT RATHKOPF and LOUIS GOODMAN, carrying on business at 24 Bond Street as the RELIANCE HAT REMODELING CO., and at 879 Prospect Avenue and 2,387 Third Avenue, Bronx Borough, and 578 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, under the name of L. GOODMAN, has this day been dissolved.

Robert Rathkopf will pay all the debts arising out of the management of the Reliance Hat Remodeling Co. and Louis Goodman will pay all the debts arising out of the management and conduct of the stores hereinbefore mentioned. Robert Rathkopf is to continue business at 24 Bond Street and the said Louis Goodman is to continue business at the above mentioned stores.

Dated, July 27th, 1915.

LOUIS GOODMAN,
ROBERT RATHKOPF.

$27,950,055 EARNED IN STEEL'S QUARTER

Surplus of $8,267,645 Compares with a $5,389,861 Deficit for First Three Months.

RESULT OF HEAVY BUYING

Directors Pass the Common Dividend Again—Nearly $2,000,000 Added to Fund for Upkeep.

The United States Steel Corporation's net earnings in the second quarter of the year, after allowances for maintenance of plants had been made, amounted to $27,950,055, compared with $12,457,809 in the preceding three months and $34,426,801 in the June quarter last year. The statement issued yesterday fulfilled expectations of the trade to the fullest extent, and displayed the degree of recovery made since enlarged buying for both foreign and domestic consumption began late last Spring.

The corporation had a balance of $14,572,564 before paying dividends, against $915,058 in the March quarter. The preferred dividend payment required $6,304,919, leaving a surplus of $8,267,645. From this the erstwhile dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock, amounting to $6,353,781, could have been paid with close to $2,000,000 over.

The dividend was not paid, however, and the money was carried to the surplus account. In the quarterly statement the deficit of $5,389,861 incurred in the March quarter was subtracted from the latest quarter's surplus, leaving $2,577,784 to be placed with the surplus accumulated in previous years.

The improvement of the steel business was especially emphasized by two items in the statement. One was the surplus of more than $8,000,000 for the quarter, which indicated that the corporation actually had gained in surplus about $13,700,000 over the preceding quarter, as in the three months ended with March a deficit of $5,300,000 was reported.

The second was the monthly earnings. Last January the corporation's net income from operation was $1,687,150, and in June it amounted to $11,343,070, an increase of more than $9,600,000.

The quarter's net earnings as compared with those of the previous quarter and of the corresponding quarter last year follow:

	Quarter End. June 30, 1915.	Quarter End. March 31, 1915.	Quarter End. June 30, 1914.
Net earnings.	$27,950,055	$12,457,809	$34,426,801
Dep., sinking fund, &c..	7,638,471	5,773,236	8,730,292
Net income..	20,311,584	6,684,573	25,696,509
Int. U. S. S. bds. & pre..	5,739,020	5,769,515	5,668,209
Balance....	14,572,564	915,058	20,028,300
Dividends: Preferred...	6,304,919	6,304,919	6,304,919
Common....	.....	.....	6,353,781
Quarter surp.	8,267,645	*5,389,861	7,369,600

*Deficit.

The monthly net earnings for the first half of the year correspond with those of the previous two years as follows:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	$11,857,150	$4,041,337	$11,342,533
February	3,638,578	5,055,611	10,830,051
March	7,132,081	7,397,433	12,254,217
First quar.	$12,457,809	$17,904,381	$34,426,801
April	7,286,409	6,920,879	13,072,710
May	9,326,576	6,845,823	14,554,506
June	11,343,070	6,690,894	13,592,537
2d quar....	$27,950,055	$20,457,596	$34,426,801
Half year....	40,407,864	38,451,977	75,646,614

The improvement of business enabled the corporation to devote more of its income to the upkeep of plants than in the quarter before. The fund set aside for depreciation and sinking fund requirements was $1,800,000 greater than in the March report.

The Directors yesterday declared the usual preferred dividend, payable Aug. 20 to stockholders of record Aug. 2. No action was taken on the common stock dividend, and the directors declined to discuss possibilities for a renewal of payments in the near future.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the railroads were advancing on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the late afternoon, the industrial list, as a whole, turned heavy. Early in the day the industrials, under the lead of the "war stocks," had been the great features of strength, but, in the final movement in the market, they were relegated to the rear. The rapidity of the upward movement in the railroads was surprising. It occured in the final hour with reports that an increase in Western rates would be granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission helping to stimulate the buying. The advance disclosed a scarcity of supply in many of the railroad issues and there was some active short covering.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
410	Allis-Chalm ..	24½	24¾	24½	24½
1,080	Amal. Copper..	71	71¾	69¾	71¾
2,060	Am. B. Sugar..	52¾	55½	52¾	55½
6,050	Am. Can....	51¾	54½	51¾	53¾
50	Am. Car. & F.	57	57	57	57
80	Am. H. & L...	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
60	Am. Ice.....	23½	25½	23½	24¾
480	Am. Locom....	53¾	53¾	51¾	52¾
490	Am. Smelting.	77¾	77½	76¼	77½
30	Am. Sugar....	109¾	110¼	109¾	110½
190	Anacon., ($25).	33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾
320	Anacon., ($50).	67¼	67¼	65¾	66
210	Atchison	100	102½	100	101¾
2,450	Baldwin Locm.	83¼	85	83¼	84¾
590	Balt. & Ohio..	78¾	82	78¾	82
10	B'klyn R. T...	86	86	86	86
850	Can. Pacific..	139¾	146	139¼	144¾
100	Cent. Leather.	42¼	42¾	41¾	41¾
40	Ches. & Ohio..	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾
440	C., M. & S. P.	79¾	84¼	78¾	84¼
140	C. R. I. & P...	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¾
20	Chino Copper..	44	44	44	44
1,460	Col. F. & I...	36½	38½	35¾	35¾
110	Corn Products.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
8,180	Crucible Steel.	47¼	51¾	47	49¾
340	Dist. Securities	28	28¼	27¾	27¾
500	Erie	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾
10	Erie 1st pf....	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
400	Goodrich Co....	51¾	53¾	51¾	52¾
60	Gt. Nor. Ore..	37½	37½	37	37½
440	Inter.-Met. ...	21	21½	20¾	21½
100	Max. Motors..	24¾	24¾	20½	20¾
40	Mex. Petrol..	72¾	74	72¾	74
20	Miami Copper.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
30	Mo. Pacific...	2¾	2¾	2	2¾
100	Nat. Enamel...	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
200	N. Y. Central.	86	88¼	86	88¼
230	N.Y.,N.H & H.	59	61	59	61
10	North. Pacific.	106	106	106	106
40	Press. St. Car.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
5,040	Reading	145¾	147¾	144¾	147
390	Rep. I. & S..	37¼	37¾	36¾	37
610	South. Pac....	84¾	86¾	83¾	86¾
30	Southern Ry..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
20	Studebaker ..	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
50	Tenn. Copper..	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
2,810	Union Pac....	128¼	129¾	125¾	129¼
100	U. S. Rubber..	45¾	47¾	44¾	45¾
19,720	U. S. Steel...	64¾	65¾	64¾	65½
60	Utah Copper...	64¼	64¾	64	64
4,500	W'house El...	107¼	109¾	106¾	108
200	W'house rts....	2	2	2	2
62,540					

MINING STOCKS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
1,000	Atlanta	.50	.50	.50	.50
1,500	Conso. Pioneer	.00	.00	.00	.00
400	Gold. Flor...	.47	.47	.47	.47
300	Jumbo Ext...	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
400	Mexican	.40	.40	.39	.39
500	Midway	.13	.15	.13	.13
150	Ontario	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
300	Portland	1.43	1.48	1.43	1.43
300	Tonopah Ext..	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
700	Tonopah Min.	.36	.36	.35½	.35½
5,550					

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives	132	140	137	140
Astna Explosives pf.	82	86	82	86
Atlas Powder	214	222	214	220
Bliss (E. W.).....	325	350	325	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf	130	139	130	139
Canadian Car & F..	103	108	103	110
Canadian C. & F. pf.	112	116	....	....
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Canadian Exp. pf....	101	110	101	110
Colts Arms	450	460	450	460
DuPont Powder	630	640	640	660
DuPont Powder pf...	97	100	97	101
Electric Boat	365	375	373	388
Electric Boat pf....	330	350	348	355
Hercules Powder	375	390	400	415
Niles-Bement-Pond....	116	119	117	119
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester R. Arms.	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The assets of the United States Metal Products Company of College Point, L. I., including buildings, machinery, and office fixtures, will be sold at auction next Monday in the Mutual Life Building.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co. offer the unsold portion of $3,500,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Series B, at 100 and interest.

Shivers & Fay have issued a circular on the Lima Locomotive Corporation.

NEW HAVEN SHOWS SURPLUS

Only One Subsidiary Failed to Earn Its Fixed Charges.

The New Haven system, according to reports submitted yesterday to the Directors, will have a surplus for the year ended on June 30 of $2,418,000. The only associated company which failed to earn its fixed charges was the New England Transportation Company, which had a shortage of $313,000.

The tentative report shows that gross earnings decreased $2,078,000. The operating expenses, however, decreased $5,106,000, the ratio of expenses to earnings for the year being about 68 per cent., compared with 72.83 in 1914.

All the interest for the New York, Westchester & Boston had to be paid out of the New Haven treasury. In addition, a shortage of $115,000 for general expenses had to be met. There was an improvement of about $85,000 net over last year, however, in that subsidiary's earnings.

Out of the New Haven's surplus of $2,418,000, it was said yesterday, deficits of about $175,000 would have to be paid, as interest on the bonds of the New York & Stamford Railway, the Westchester Street Railroad Company, and the Berkshire Street Railway system, the three trolley properties still managed by the New Haven.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec., 1915	101½	101¼	2.75
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅜	5.25
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt..	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅜	6.55
City of Mont..	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.90
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.20
Dom. of Can..	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100¼	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100½	4.90
French Govt..	5	Apr., 1916	98	98⅜	7.10
German Govt..	5	Jan., 1916	96¾	97	12.00
Norway Govt..	6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Govt..	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Swedish Govt..	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Swiss Govt....	5	Mar., 1916	98½	100	5.03
Swiss Govt....	6	Mar., 1919	96½	97¼	6.25
Swiss Govt....	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.75

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.....	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.40
Am.T.&T.,sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	101	3.50
Anac. Copper..	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99½	99¾	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98½	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T...	5	July, 1918	99¾	100⅛	4.95
Can. Pacific..	5	Mar. 2, '24	101⅝	101½	5.70
C. Gas, Balt...	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90¾	91	7.45
Chi. & W. I..	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Chi. Ei. Rys..	5	July, 1916	94¾	95¾	9.53
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	98	99	6.60
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	98	99	6.30
East. Ry. of L.	5	Mar., 1918	93	99½	6.50
Erie R.-R...	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Erie R. R....	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.95
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98¾	99¼	5.65
Grand R. Ed..	5	May, 1916	100¾	100⅞	4.30
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¾	100⅞	4.51
Hav. El. Ry..	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val..	6	Nov., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	2.75
Int. Harv....	5	Feb. 15,'18	100	100¼	4.95
Lack. Steel...	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	98⅜	7.15
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	98¼	6.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1916	100¼	100¼	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅝	101	2.00
Mich. Ry....	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98¼	6.95
N. Eng. Nav..	6	May, 1917	94¼	95¼	6.25
North St. P..	6	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100¼	100¼	1.00
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¼	1.40
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1917	100¾	100¾	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv..	3½	Oct., 1915	100½	100½	2.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.55
Southern Ry..	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	97¾	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons..	6	June, 1916	100¾	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt..	5	June, 1918	98½	99¼	5.15
Union Type...	5	Jan.15,'16	94¾	95¼	14.80
United Fruit..	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102⅜	4.75
United Fruit..	6	May, 1918	98⅞	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.....	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.40
West. Power..	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G.& E.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98¾	6.65
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	96	7.10

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	35.50	36.50	35.50	36.50
Lead	..	5.55	..	5.55
Iron, No. 2 X Foundry	14.00	14.50	..	..
Spelter	*18.50	..	*19.00	..
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	†33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19@19¼c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	72	5	0	71	15	0
Copper, futures	73	7	6	72	17	6
Tin, spot	161	5	0	161	15	0
Tin, futures	160	0	0	159	10	0
Lead	24	7	6	24	10	0
Spelter	92	10	0	93	10	0

EARLY COTTON RISE CHECKED BY BEARS

Trade Feels Weather Conditions Are Too Good to Permit Advance.

3 TO 6 POINT GAIN ON DAY

Dispatch Says British Have Granted Sweden Permission to Import 55,000 Bales.

Cotton was narrow yesterday and moved within a range of 8 to 10 points, closing steady at an advance of 3 to 6 points. Offerings were rather liberal on strong spots, as the trade still feels that weather conditions over the belt are too good to permit the development of any bull movement. Sentiment consequently is bearish, although traders are not operating freely on the short side.

Yesterday's weather map was again favorable with the exception that temperatures in the Eastern Belt are again rather high. A maximum temperature of 100 degrees was reported throughout Georgia and Alabama. Light scattered showers ranging from a trace to nearly half an inch were reported in Southwest and Central Texas. One point in that State reported a temperature of 102 degrees.

Special reports to The Journal of Commerce indicate a slight falling off in the condition of the crop in Alabama and Mississippi. In Alabama it is said that recent hot dry weather has enabled farmers to clean their fields, but stands are not entirely satisfactory, although the plant is fruiting fairly well. In Mississippi boll weevils have made their appearance generally, but have not done much damage, owing to the hot weather. Earlier in the month excessive rains caused more or less injury.

The restrictions around the shipments of cotton to neutral countries still form a leading topic for discussion. A dispatch from Stockholm says that the British Government has granted permission to the Swedish cotton spinners to import 55,000 bales of cotton now being held in English ports, provided satisfactory guarantees are given that the cotton will not be re-exported. Members of the exchange also took considerable interest in a statement attributed to D. F. Pennefather, a well-known member of the cotton trade who represents Kirkdale in Parliament. In a recent address in the House of Commons Mr. Pennefather said: "To stop the supply of cotton to any country is to paralyze that country's industries to an extent which would render its armies impotent. There is hardly a branch of human industrial activity which does not depend upon a supply of cotton. Without cotton it is impossible to run the railways or to run motor cars, because it is the main fabric used with rubber for motor tires. Without cotton it is impossible to reap the crops with which to feed our people and our troops. Moreover, armies require great quantities of cotton for many different purposes, while the modern battleship is said to use more cotton than did a frigate in old days. There is no doubt that the submarines would have to cease their operations if we could stop the supply of cotton to Germany."

While the trade is skeptical about any actual working plan being evolved which would entail the purchase by Great Britain of an amount of cotton equivalent to that ordinarily imported by Germany and Austria it is quite evident that a decline in prices this Fall as a result of a limited market would cause a great deal of irritation in the South.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were: The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; middling, 8.15.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	9.14	9.06	9.09@9.10	9.06@9.08
December	9.40	9.31	9.37@9.38	9.32@9.33
January	9.50	9.41	9.47@9.48	9.41@9.42
March	9.73	9.65	9.72@9.74	9.66@9.67
May	9.97	9.90	9.93@9.95	9.89@9.90

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,000	3,121	739
New Orleans	3,621	3,529	1,794
Mobile	9	180	11
Savannah	955	1,400	88
Charleston	14	18	50
Wilmington	....	4	10
Norfolk	808	240	88

Total port receipts, 10,285 bales, against 2,795 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	178	307	24
Memphis	10	90	248
St. Louis	....	901	351
Houston	484	900	25

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 3,000	2,318	428
New Orleans	600 to 800	1,220	402

Total exports yesterday, 4,560 bales; so far this season, 8,297,816, against 9,028,221 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price, Middling. 1915.	Stocks, 1915.	1914.
1,300	New Orleans	8.63	159,365	58,091
——	Mobile	8.13	14,652	2,100
255	Savannah	8.50	71,275	13,449
104	Galveston	8.75	127,795	40,702
——	Wilmington	..	30,128	9,017
——	Norfolk	8.38	..	17,061
101	Augusta	8.38	68,613	11,329
100	Memphis	8.62	80,904	17,117
——	St. Louis	8.625	18,296	15,289
——	Houston	8.65	54,936	28,243

The Liverpool market was quiet. There was fair business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5.15d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, none.

AGAIN TALK BRITISH CREDIT.

Negotiations Renewed Along Lines of Plan with France.

Bankers in close touch with the international financial situation let it be known yesterday that negotiations looking toward a British credit in this country had been renewed. The intent of the conversations being carried on between this city and London is, as in the case of previous communications, to establish a great credit here to be used in purchasing supplies for the allied nations. It was learned that the state of the foreign exchange market recently has been the subject of much study both here and in London, and measures are looked for soon to cause rates to approach a normal basis more closely than they have since our great trade balance began to pile up.

While bankers were reluctant to discuss the plans in view, it was learned that a credit modeled closely after one obtained by France some weeks ago is being given first consideration. The French arrangement called for the deposit of French-owned American railroad bonds as security. French banks bought Pennsylvania and St. Paul bonds on an extensive scale, making payment in the form of French Government bonds, and these were put up as collateral for a loan here. The extent of France's borrowing under the plan has not been made public.

It is understood that if the English credit finally takes the same form a "loan bond" will probably be issued by the British Government to be exchanged for the American bonds turned in by English holders. The British banks will not have a part in the transaction directly as the British Treasury will handle the matter.

Cables from London recently have indicated that something in the nature of this process would be followed out. Local bankers expect early developments as the need of further credits for the purchase of war material is recognized. During June England paid in gold to the extent of more than $50,000,000 for supplies bought in this country, but the inflow of the metal stopped several weeks ago.

Bankers state that the loan will be of large proportions when it is finally placed. A minimum of $100,000,000 has been mentioned, and in some quarters it is thought that the borrowings will amount to $300,000,000 or more.

GAINS BY RUBBER COMPANY.

B. F. Goodrich Report Out for First Half of 1915.

The B. F. Goodrich Company, manufacturer of rubber goods, is issuing this statement today in regard to operating results in the first half of 1915:

After making proper allowances for maintenance, depreciation, bad debts and all outstanding liabilities, &c., the net profits for the period amounted to approximately $4,000,000.

The company has redeemed and cancelled out of surplus preferred stock to the value of $2,000,000, leaving $23,000,000 outstanding. The amount of quick assets over current liabilities shows a gain of approximately $3,016,866.16 for the period.

The officers have recommended to the Board of Directors that no dividend be declared on the common stock at this time.

An improvement to a substantial degree in business over the corresponding period of 1914 is displayed in a comparison of earnings. In the first six months of last year the net income, after maintenance and depreciation had been provided for, was $2,651,278.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	300	313
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	52½	58
*American Gas & Electric	96	98
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light	60	63
American Power & Light pf.	79	82
American Public Utilities	29	32
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric.	5	7
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.	50	53
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	48	50
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	80
Dayton Power & Light.	80	84
Dayton Power & Light pf.	83	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	90¼	92½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	61	67
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.	73	75
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58	60
Gas & Electric Securities.	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	12	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	46	50
Northern States Power.	28	30
Northern States Power pf.	83½	86
Ozark Power & Water.	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.	42	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	12	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	50	56
Southern California Edison.	70	75
Southern California Edison pf.	92	95
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	.6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	25	26
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power.	4	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	29	32
United Light & Rys.	39	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	66	69½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	70
Utah Securities	14	17
Western Power	15	17
†Western Power pf.	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Mexican	.42
Andes	.07	Occidental Con.	.79
Belcher	.25	Ophir	.16
Best & Belcher	.09	Overman	.07
Caledonia	.30	Savage	.03
Challenge Con.	.07	Seg. Belcher	.03
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.14
Crown Point	.02	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.04	Silver Bars	.47¾

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.55	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.83	D'ar'd Daisy	.03
MacNamara	.01	D'ar'd B. B.	.02
Midway	.10	Florence	.45
Mizpah Ext.	.21	G'ar'd Con. M.	1.32½
Montana	.55	G'ar'd Merger	.21
North Star	.12	Jumbo Ext.	1.52½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Ext.	2.50	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Mer.	.36	Nevada Hills	.20
Victor	.28	Roch'ter Mines	.27
West End	.65	Round Mountain	.45

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.30	Man. Big Four	.05
Booth	.49		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	10¼	Gold Sov.	3¼	4
Elkton	33	34	Isabella	15¾	16
El. Paso	90	94	Jackpot	8	8½
Findlay	3	8	McKinney	37¼	37¾
Golden Cy.	178	179	Portland	143	146
Gold Dol.	..	2½	Vindicator	175	176

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
75	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2	2
2,100	Alaska	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼
745	Algomah	2¼	2½	2	2¼
70	Alloues	52	52	52	52
55	Amalgamated..	70¼	70¼	69¾	69¾
3,570	Am. Zinc.....	55¼	55½	54½	55
40	Anaconda	67	67	65¾	65¾
623	Butte & Sup..	69¼	69¼	69¼	69

LAKE TORPEDO BOAT CO.
(of Maine)
Bought-Sold-Quoted
GWYNNE BROTHERS
33 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Canadian Car & Fdy.
Carbon Steel
Aetna Explosives
Savage Arms
Our 50-Page Descriptive Booklet No. 200 mailed upon request.
Gilbert Elliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Canadian Car and Foundry Co.
Common and Preferred
These stocks bought and sold both for regular delivery and seller 20 days flat.
20 days delivery under price of regular delivery.
Particulars on request.
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 3669 Broad. 25 Broad St.

Aetna Explosives Co.
American Brass Co.
Atlas Powder Co.
Du Pont Powder Co.
Hendee Mfg. Co.
Hercules Powder Co.
International Nickel Co.
Adirondack Elec. Power Co.
American Lt. & Tr. Co.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
Pacific Power & Light Co.
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 3669 Broad. 25 Broad St.

ELECTRIC BOAT
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Bucyrus Common
Chevrolet Motor Car
Hall Switch & Sig. Com. & Pfd.
Lake Torpedo Boat Co.
Milliken Bros. Stocks & Notes
Rutherford Rubber Co. Com.
Stand. Motor Cons. 6s, 1927
Didrichsen & Co.
Investment Securities
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Lima Locomotive Corp.
Slattery & Co.
Specialists
40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 4361 Broad.

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Phone 4560-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Am. Light & Traction
Cities Service
Western Power
Am. Gas & Electric
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5080 Hanover, N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Irregular in the Curb Market—Bonds Dull and Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 169,618 shares of stock and $12,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 89,410; railroads, 300; oils, 650, and mining, 79,258. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Alliance Film.	..	..	..	.. 7/8
800	Amer. Zinc ...	55	55	54½	55
450	*Can. Steel	22	23	21¼	21¾
2,000	*Can. C. & F.	110	110	103	103
900	*Can. C.&F.pf.	110	117	110	115½
28,150	*Car. L. & P..	12¾	13⅛	10	10¼
3,000	*Central Fdy.	15	16	14½	14½
1,400	*Cen. Fdy. pf.	23	29	223	26
700	*Cramp Ship..	67	68	66	67
1,700	*Elec. Boat ...	400	400	320	320
1,050	*El. Boat pf..	310	370	303	310
550	Emer. Phon..	15	15	14½	15
365	*Hendee Mfg..	37	37	36	36
	*In. Mer. Mar.	..	..	..	1⅞
250	*In. M. M. pf.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼
90	Int. Motors...	17	17	17	17
10	Int. Motors pf.	40	40	40	40
500	Int. Rubber...	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
1,550	*Int. St. Pu..	6¾	8	6¼	8
135	Kelly Spr. T..	168	168	163	166
800	*Lake T. Boat.	20	50	20	40
	Le. V. C. S. Co.	..	..	..	160
	Manh. Tran....	..	..	..	11
18,200	Mar. of Am....	3⅝	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝
	Mut. Pr. Shar.	..	..	..	7¾
450	N. Y. Trans...	16¼	16¼	16	16
10	*Fyr. Mfg. Co.	12	12	12	12
500	Rik. & H. Cn	6	6¼	5⅞	6¼
200	Savoy Oil..	6	6	6	6
19,700	*Stand. Mot...	16	16⅜	14⅜	14⅜
700	Sterl. Gum...	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	St. Joa. Lead.	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅝
1,100	Un. Cig. St.,n.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
	Un. C.St.,n.,pf.	..	..	..	11⅞
1,500	Un. Prof. Sh..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,200	*Vent. Con.Oil.	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅝
	Wayl'd O.& G.	..	..	..	2½
700	*World Film..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Ill. Pipe Line..	136	135	136	+ 1
550	*Int. Pet.....	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
	Ohio Oil	154	154	154	..
15	Prairie P. L...	157	157	157	— 3
45	St'd O. of Cal.	283	280	283	+10
5	St'd Olof N.Y..	182½	182½	182½	— ½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	*W'b'sh pf. (a)	42½	42½	42½	42½
200	*W'b'sh pf. (b)	20½	21	20½	21

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	*Alaska Jun...	11⅛	11⅜	11	11⅜
800	*Alta Con. M..	82	82	80	82
3,700	*†Atlanta	31	31	30½	30½
3,000	*†Big Cot'wood	6	6	5½	5½
1,325	Big Ledge Dev.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
1,500	*†Booth	48	49	48	49
500	Braden Copper.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
1,850	Butte Cop. & Z.	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅝
1,400	Caledonia	86	88	86	87
500	Canada Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	*Chile Copper..	19	19	18¾	18¾
500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Con. Ut. Utah	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	Crown Reserve.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	†Dome Mines...	22	22	19	19
7,000	*†Emma Cop....	34	36	33	35
100	First Nat. Cop.	2	2	2	2
750	†Florence	48	50	48	50
550	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	*†Goldfield Mer.	22	22	21½	21½
100	Gr.-Cananea ..	40½	40½	40½	40½
700	Howe Sound...	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
1,300	Jumbo Ext.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,000	Kennecott Cop.	32½	32⅞	32½	32¼
2,000	Kerr Lake.....	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
1,000	†Lone Star....	5	5	5	5
300	Magma Copper	12¼	12½	12¼	12¾
500	McIntyre	51	51	51	51
200	*McK.-Dar....	20	20	20	20
800	*Majestic M..	74	75	74	70
800	*Montana Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Mines of A....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	New Utah B...	3½	3⅝	3	3½
100	Nip. Mines....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	Oro	8	8	7½	8
200	†Sells Mining..	25	25	25	25
500	*†Silver Pick..	9½	9½	9½	9½
600	Stand. Sil.-L....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
3,800	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14,900	*†Success Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,900	†Super.Min.Co.	23	23½	22	23½
100	Tono. Belmont.	2½	2½	2½	2½
145	Tonopah Ext...	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
250	Tono. Mining..	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
1,500	Tri-Bullion ...	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
963	United Verdi...	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼
700	*Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,700	†West E. Con..	66	66	63	64
625	*White K. Cop. pf.	2¼	2½	2⅛	2½

BOND.

$12,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	116½	117	116	116

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 27. Bid.	Asked.	July 26. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film.....	½	⅞	½	⅞
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer....	15	15½	15	15½
Inter. Mer. Marine...	1⅝	2	1⅝	..
International Nickel.	159	161	159	161
Internat. Nickel pf...	103	105	103	105
Int. Steam Pump. pf.	10	14	10	14
Kelly Springfield Tire new 1st pf.....	85½	86½	85½	86½
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.....	150	160	150	160
L. V. Coal Sales Co..	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit...	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Shar..	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Un. Cig. St., new pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific w. i.....	17½	18½	17½	18¼
Mo. Pacific. w. i. pf.	35	39	35	37
Wabash w. i.....	9	10	10	11

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne...	27	29	27	29
Butte & New York...	1⅜	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Butte. Black Butte.....	2	3	2	3
Kewanaa	12	13	12	13
La Rose Consolidated	⅛	½	⅛	½
Nevada Hills.....	17	19	18	20
Tuolumne Copper....	⅛	½	⅛	⅛
Yukon Gold Mines..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	180	200
Pierce Oil 6s.....	73	75	73	75

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1915.....	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
6s	Sept.,	1916.....	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102½
6s	Sept.,	1917.....	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4½s	June,	1965.....	101¾	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	March,	1963.....	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s	Nov.,	1957.....	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May,	1957.....	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov.,	1917.....	100⅝	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	May,	1917.....	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	March,	1964.....	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4½s	March,	1962.....	97⅞	98¼	97¾	98¼
4½s	Sept.,	1960.....	97⅞	98¼	97¾	98¼
4½s	March,	1930-60..	98	98¼	98	98¼
4s	May,	1959.....	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
4s	Nov.,	1958.....	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
4s	May,	1957.....	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956.....	93⅝	93¾	93½	94
4s	Nov.,	1955.....	93⅜	93⅞	93½	94
4s	Nov.,	1936.....	94¼	..	94¼	..
4s	May,	1917.....	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov.,	1918.....	99	..	99	..
4s	May,	1919.....	98⅜	..	98⅜	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955.....	84½	85½	84½	85½
3½s	Nov.,	1954.....	84½	85½	84½	85½
3½s	May,	1954.....	84½	85½	84½	85½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line...	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.58	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.....	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff. Roch. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.47
Canadian Pacific.	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.75
Caro., C. & Ohio..	1915-'24	5	5.20	4.80
Ches. & Ohio.....	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
Chi. & N. W.....	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.85
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	5.00
Del. & Hudson.....	1925	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Hocking Valley...	1914-'28	4 @5	4.90	4.65
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.50
Louis. & Nash.....	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., K. & Tex....	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Nort. & West.....	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Freight.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.75	5.00
Seab'd Air Line..	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.80
Southern Ry.....	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific..	1914-'38	4½	4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.....	1914-'19	5	5.10	4.80

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	105	109	105	110
American Cigar pf..	97	99	98	99
Am. Mach. & F'dry..	80	90	80	90
Coney Foil	300	350	300	350
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young.....	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young, pf.....	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F....	165	175	165	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	345	355	345	355
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118½	120½

CENTURY INCREASES CAPITAL

6,500 Shares Sold to Syndicate Will Be Offered to Stockholders.

The Century Bank, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, which last week took over the Security Bank, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, has increased its capital and surplus by $1,170,000 by the sale of 6,500 shares of stock at $180 a share. A syndicate purchased the entire block of stock at 180, and next week this stock will be offered to the stockholders of the Century Bank at the same figure. The revised statement of the Century Bank as of last Saturday included the deposits of the Security Bank, which were taken over in the merger. Capital and surplus is now $2,275,765, and deposits are $23,316,356. The capital stock alone is $1,250,000.

Under the terms of the merger the stockholders of the Security Bank did not get a fixed price for their shares, as was stated last week. They will get their pro rata share of the assets when the Security Bank is liquidated. It is understood that it will require six months to complete the liquidation and that the average amount of business done by the bank in these six months will constitute the basis of the settlement. The new stock of the Century will not be offered to the stockholders of the Security Bank.

An increase in the capital of the Century was necessary under the New York banking laws, which require an additional $100,000 capitalization for each branch maintained by a bank. The Security Bank had eight branches. One branch, at Third Avenue and 106th Street, was abandoned by the new owners. Thus the seven branches alone required additional capital of $700,000. The State Banking Department, it is understood, favored the raising of additional capital to put the merged banks on an even better footing.

The Century Bank will maintain headquarters in its present quarters at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. It will have eleven branches for the present, but it is understood that one of these branches, because of proximity to one of the old Century Bank branches, will later be dropped. The branches are at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 2 West Thirty-third Street, Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street, Bowery and Grand Street, 345 Grand Street, Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Second Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Warren and Greenwich Streets, and Broadway and 104th Street.

Harden L. Crawford will remain as President of the enlarged bank. R. I. Brewster, R. Ross Appleton, and Bradley Martin, who were connected with the old Security Bank, have been made Vice Presidents of the Century Bank. George P. Kennedy and C. Stanley Mitchell are the other Vice Presidents. Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, is Chairman of the board.

HARD YEAR FOR B. R. T.

Only Acquisition of Coney Island Co. Saves It from Setback.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, including returns from its newly acquired Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the year ended June 30, earned $26,427,000 gross, an increase of $869,000 over the previous year. The net earnings increased $196,856. The new line was acquired in January, 1914.

Taken by itself, however, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company suffered a setback in earnings, the first time that the earnings of the old lines failed to show an increase over a preceding year.

A number of causes contributed to the falling off, according to the report, including business depression, unemployment, a tendency toward economy, and the order of the Public Service Commission whereby the points of transfer on surface lines were increased from 721 to 1,008.

"The first year under this order," says the report, "shows an increase of 10,552,274 transfer passengers carried, and a decrease of 2,141,700 cash passengers."

Operating expenses increased nearly $966,000. Of this amount $267,500 went toward trainmens' wages and $456,000 to maintenance of way and structure and for buying equipment.

The accumulated surplus on June 30, after paying 6 per cent. in dividends on the capital stock, was $10,621,966, an increase of $889,377.

There were 1,333 fewer accidents on the system in 1915 than in 1914.

The company's stock is in the hands of 8,833 holders, an increase of 2,514 over last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads.....	$1,648,550	+$122,078
Ten roads.....	4,916,801	— 423,005
Total (16) roads.....	6,565,381	— 300,927

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross earn.....	26,427,687	25,558,250	24,152,288
Op. expenses..	14,960,381	13,994,553	12,833,456
Net earn.....	11,467,305	11,563,697	11,318,832
Other income..	438,715	451,772	339,947
Total income..	11,906,020	12,015,469	11,685,779
Chgs. & tax...	6,399,459	6,699,764	7,161,851
Surplus	5,512,561	5,315,705	4,496,928

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for June—

Gross	160,880	202,488	194,426
Net after tax..	26,986	40,142	36,388
12 mos. gross.	2,215,773	2,598,760	2,566,890
Net after tax..	253,405	347,018	394,575

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	331,977	317,780	14,197
Net	131,008	118,255	12,845
Sur. aft. chgs.	78,594	67,235	11,359
Bal. af. pf. div.	62,272	52,144	10,128
6 mos. gross..	1,756,652	1,721,701	34,951
Net	655,005	662,065	*7,060
Sur. af. chgs..	346,540	360,230	*13,690
Bal. af. pf. div.	248,605	270,113	*21,508

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	23,843,605	24,255,812	23,927,179
Exp. & tax...	13,877,432	14,299,245	14,205,755
Net earn.....	9,966,172	9,956,567	9,721,423
Interest	2,259,471	2,161,696	1,728,222
Rentals	7,364,996	7,364,634	7,363,618
Sink. fund....	120,000	120,000	120,000
Total chgs....	9,744,468	9,646,331	9,211,840
Surplus	221,704	310,235	509,582

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for June—

Gross	4,473,560	5,232,400	5,147,098
Net after tax..	1,139,435	773,172	1,189,242
12 mos. gross.	62,190,510	70,750,997	68,329,490
Net after tax..	13,400,055	16,310,958	17,855,715

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings..	$271,373	$150,979	$339,301
Int. on bonds..	72,285	77,565	82,590
Sinking fund..	93,038	87,810	82,785
Surplus	106,050	*14,396	173,925

Year ended June 30:

Net earnings..	1,619,600	766,015	1,132,212
Int. on bonds..	295,810	310,260	337,470
Sinking fund...	365,838	351,240	324,090
Surplus	958,161	104,515	470,712

*Deficit.

Net current assets as of June 30, 1915, were $10,147,459. Bonds in hands of public, $4,819,000.

CENTRAL LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

Total income..	2,547,230	2,373,721	2,144,598
Gen. exp. and misc. loss....	869,199	889,305	739,402
Interest	459,552	459,552	468,829
Total deduc...	1,328,751	1,328,857	1,208,231
Net income....	1,224,823	1,044,864	936,366
Preferred div..	582,732	582,732	582,732
Surplus	642,091	462,132	353,634

Six months ended June 30:

Total income..	4,869,146	5,135,708	4,673,659
Gen. exp. and misc. loss....	1,764,413	1,743,358	1,487,551
Interest	919,104	919,104	903,631
Total deduc...	2,683,517	2,662,462	2,451,182
Net income....	2,191,973	2,523,246	2,222,476
Preferred div..	1,165,464	1,165,464	1,165,464
Surplus	1,026,509	1,357,782	1,057,012

HERCULES POWDER CO. for the six months ended June 30—

Gross	4,906,350	3,981,993	3,633,460
*Net	1,277,088	645,119	653,206
Int. and pf. div	210,630	199,211	195,000
Surplus	1,066,458	445,908	458,207

*After deducting all expenses incident to manufacture and sales, ordinary and extraordinary repairs, etc.

Paris Market Eases Off.

PARIS, July 27.—Prices were easy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 87½ centimes.

WAGE EARNERS SAVING MORE

Building and Loan Associations' Assets Up $108,860,897 in 1914.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The building and loan associations of the United States increased their assets more than $100,000,000 in 1914, marking a growth of 8.72 per cent. over the previous year, according to the annual report of H. F. Cellarius of Cincinnati, Secretary of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, made here today at the twenty-third annual meeting. Secretary Cellarius continued:

"Considering the fact that this period included nearly six months of the great war in Europe, during which time there also existed in this country an industrial depression more or less severe, this showing speaks volumes for the thrift and saving habits of the wage-earning classes of our citizens, who are the chief patrons of these institutions.

"Hard times apparently have stimulated an enforced economy; have required a reduction of unnecessary expenses, which in times of great prosperity are usually on the increase, and have brought home to the people the necessity of conserving their resources. As a result they are saving as much or more in proportion than they did during more prosperous periods.

"There are in the United States 6,612 building and loan associations, with a membership of 3,103,435, and assets aggregating $1,357,340,036. This is an increase over last year of 183 associations, 267,002 members and $108,860,897 in assets. The average amount due each member is $437.36, as against $440.16, the amount shown last year."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat trade seems impressed with the possibility of some calamity overtaking the Spring wheat crop before it is harvested, and during yesterday's session there was a general tendency to cover outstanding short contracts. Price changes were irregular at times and the market was nervous and more or less feverish, but toward the close of the day the undertone was firm, and final quotations were ⅞c to 1⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.17@$1.18, and No. 2 hard, $1.22¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.14¼, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September ..	..	..	1.16½	1.13⅞	1.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.13⅛	1.11⅝	1.12⅝	1.11⅝	92⅛
September..	1.08⅝	1.06½	1.08⅛	1.06½	92⅝
December..	1.10¼	1.08½	1.10¼	1.08½	95⅜

CORN.

The market for corn developed pronounced firmness and closed with net gains of ½@1⅜c. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91½c, prompt shipment, and there was comparatively little Argentine corn for sale.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	80	78⅛	80	78¼	74⅛
Sept.	74⅜	74	74⅜	74¼	71⅞
Dec.	64½	63⅞	64⅜	63⅞	61⅜

OATS.

The oats market was nervous and somewhat irregular, but toward the close developed strength, and final quotations were ⅝@1⅛c net higher. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 64½c; No. 3 white, 65c; No. 3 white, 64c; No. 4 white, 63½c; fancy clipped white, 37@38c; ordinary clipped white, 65½@66½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	53½	51¾	53½	51⅞	37
Sept.	38½	37⅞	38½	37⅝	36⅝
Dec.	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	39¼	38⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market again showed weakness under continued heavy liquidating sales, but on the decline shorts were good buyers and prices rallied and closed steady to firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000; estimated for Wednesday, 24,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September ...	7.85	7.67	7.85	7.85	10.22
October	7.95	7.80	7.95	7.95	10.30
Ribs—					
September ...	9.52	9.32	9.45	9.50	12.05
October	9.50	9.32	9.42	9.50	11.57
Pork—					
September ...	13.50	13.15	13.50	13.35	..
October	13.65	13.32	13.65	13.52	20.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was inactive, and after showing some heaviness early in the day prices rallied late with lard and closed at net unchanged to 3 points lower.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.00@6.10	6.03
July			6.00@6.10	6.03
August	6.07	6.07	6.05@6.07	6.08
September	6.08	6.05	6.08@6.08	6.07
October	6.06	6.06	6.06@6.08	6.08
November	..	..	6.00@6.02	5.99
December	6.06	6.03	6.05@6.07	6.06
January	6.10	6.07	6.06@6.11	6.11
February	6.18	6.16	6.16@6.18	6.15

COFFEE.

Developments in the coffee market recently have not been to the liking of those who were carrying long contracts in the expectation of higher prices, and during yesterday's session there was a tendency to liquidate long accounts by discouraged longs. Total sales consisted of only 15,500 bags, but the pressure was sufficient to carry values down 8 to 14 points, with last prices at about the low of the day. The local spot market was inactive and barely steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	6.80@6.85	6.90
August	..	..	6.70@6.75	6.80
September	6.70	6.63	6.62@6.64	6.73
October	..	..	6.64@6.65	6.76
November			6.66@6.67	6.79
December	6.77	6.70	6.68@6.69	6.82
January	..	..	6.73@6.79	6.85
February	..	..	6.79@6.80	6.89
March	6.90	6.85	6.85@6.86	6.94
April	..	..	6.89@6.91	6.97
May	6.98	6.98	6.94@6.96	7.04
June	7.04	7.04	6.99@7.00	7.09

SUGAR.

Continued dullness in the spot and refined sugar situation caused further liquidation today in futures, and first prices were 1 point higher to 10 points lower, with sales on the call, 7,200 tons. Toward the close there were reports that refiners were bidding 3⅝c for any position, and short covering sent prices upward, the market closing 4

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Auction Sale of the entire high-grade stock of one of the best-known importers, consisting of

SILKS, WOOLENS, LACES, TRIMMINGS,

LINGERIE AND SILK UNDERWEAR, SCARFS, SHAMS, LAMBREQUINS, FANCY BUTTONS, POCKETBOOKS, SHEIN SILKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

Will Sell Today, Wednesday, July 28th, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms,

18-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.

NOTICE: This entire offering consists of the highest class merchandise, and warrants the attention of all dealers trading in this line. Every lot will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information telephone Spring 4299.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 BROADWAY.

Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.

To-day, Wednesday, July 28th, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale Without Limit or Reserve Select and Seasonable Offering Men's, Youths' & Children's High Class

Clothing

Consisting of Men's and Youths' Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Children's Knicker & Novelty Suits, Overcoats, Reefers.

SALVAGE SALE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers. Will Sell Tomor'w, Thursday, July 29, '15, 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., Entire Stock of a Dress Manufacturer of Philadelphia, Pa.

95% IN PERFECT CONDITION.

75,000 YARDS PIECE GOODS

200 Doz. Ladies' House Dresses, 1,000 Ladies' Skirts.

Entire stock very slightly damaged by water only.

$15,000 VALUATION

High-Grade Stock Imported and Domestic

Trimmings

DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES

ORIENTAL BUGLE & SPANGLE ROBES.

Frank Jacobovitz, Max Schwartz, Auct'rs, Sell To-morrow, Thursday, July 29, 10:30 A.M., 10 Lispenard St., nr. W. B'way,

SILKS AND WOOLENS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, VELVET & SILK RIBBONS & NOVELTIES. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stock, Raw Material, Machinery, and Fixtures of Jewelry Factory and Rhinestone Novelty Works. Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, sells by public auction, on Thursday, July 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 106-112 Spring Street, New York City, 1 Block West of B'way, large unmanufactured Stock, consists of large quantity of Rhinestones in original packages and assorted sizes from 1 to 28; colored Jewels of various descriptions for the manufacturing of jewelry, such as Carbuncles, Doublets, Roses, in full tin polishes, and second qualities in Turquoise, Pearls, Sapphires, Opals, Coral, Carolines, Amethysts, Topaz, Rubies and Emerald Colors. Large amount of Chatops, first quality, sizes 5 to 20. Meshbags and Leather Bag Frames, Unfinished Vanity Cases, Bag Fittings, in Brass Jewelry Ornaments, Mittings, Settings in Strip form, also Meshbags, Leather Bags, Barrettes, Ornaments, Combs, and Hairpins, some mounted and plain; also embroidered Emblems. Machinery consists of Model Ring Mesh Machine with patent rights lately issued, Adams Automatic Press, Power Presses, 2 Sets Vanity Case Dyes complete, Cigarette Frame Dyes and Chucks, U. S. Gas Furnace, large size Soldering Tables, complete, with Blow Pipes, Tables, Chairs, Oak Office Partition, Desks, Wall Cases, Counters, etc. Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith, Samuel Marx, auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6911-6912-7604-7605 Barclay.

ASSIGNEE SALE

Stock, Plant and Fixtures

OF

M. GREENSTEIN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Ladies' Hats, consisting of large line of velvets, felt, silk corduroys, silks, satins, plushes, linings, linens, buckram, trimmings, braids, hats, hat shapes, cotton, etc. A large lot of RIBBONS and STRAW BRAIDS in original packages. Also

UP-TO-DATE PLANT,

Comprising 3 Hydraulic Presses, 18 and 21 inch; 8 Hat Presses, Aluminum and Spelter Dies, Moulds, Special Machines, Straw Stitching Machines, Lining Machines, Wiring Machines, 60 Straw Machines, Singer Machines, Power Tables, 3 Motors, new Eastman Electric Cutting Machine, Braiding Machines, etc., etc. Also

OFFICE FIXTURES

Very fine Partition and Wall Case, Desks, Chairs, Time Clock, Typewriter, Safe, etc.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

Sells To-day, Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

AT 596 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The above stock, fixtures and machinery, in large lots to the trade.

SAM KANNEY, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, July 28, 1915 at 10 A. M., at 518 Westchester Ave., Borough of Bronx: 1 buffet, 1 closet, 1 table, and 6 chairs, covered by chattle mortgage made by L. Brown to A. S. Dorfman & Co., dated Oct. 24, 1914. By order of GINZBURG & PICKER, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 116 Nassau St., New York City.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer. REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AT OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28TH, 1915. at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

FOR ACCT. OF EXECUTORS.

50 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.

FOR ACCT. OF ADMINISTRATORS.

20 shs. International Postal Supply Co. of N. Y.

20 shs. New York-Westbury Co.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

87 shs. Homestead Bank.

5 shs. Title Estates & Mortgage Co.

$7,000 National Light, Heat & Power Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.

$5,000 City of New Orleans Improvement 4 p. c. Bds., 1942.

$3,000 Cicero Gas Co. 5 p. c. Gen. & Ref. Bds., 1932.

$5,000 Western Casualty & Guaranty Co. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1921.

25 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

500 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. Co. (unassented.)

15 shs. Columbia Trust Co.

5 shs. Franklin Trust Co.

25 Milligrams more or less of Radium Salts.

$1,000 Consolidated Nevada-Utah Corpn., 6 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1922-1927.

$1,141 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. preferred.

$1,808 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. common.

200 shs. New York Railways Co.

25 shs. German-American Insurance Co.

5,500 shs. Ohio Copper Co.

$10,000 Ohio Copper Co. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1927.

$10,000 Bingham Centry Rwy. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1948.

700 shs. Utah Copper Co. prefd.

$8,300 Bond & Mtge. of Louise M. Grueling, dated Mar. 17, 1915, payable in installments Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises known as Plot 21, Sec. A, Map of Great Neck Estates, Nassau County, N. Y., subject to 1st Mtge. of $11,000 and int., payable in installments.

$2,984 Bond and Mtge. of Geraldine S. Delamater, dated Sept. 11, 1912, payable Sept. 11, 1915, Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises known as Plot 326, Sec. B, Map of Great Neck Estates, Nassau County, N. Y., subject to 1st Mtge. of $11,000 and int.

$1,000 Bond and Mtge. of Margaret Elizabeth McNair, dated Dec. 29, 1911, to secure sum of $4,500, reduced to $1,000 and int., lien on premises known as Plot 496, Sec. A, Map of Great Neck Estates, Nassau County, N. Y., subject to a right, if any, of Paul J. Exner Co. to a participation of 1-3 thereof, and to a 1st Mtge. of $9,100, payable in installments. Int. 6 p. c.

$970 Bond and Mtge. of Anton J. Maier, dated April 7, 1913, to secure sum of $1,650, reduced to $970, payable April 7, 1915, Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises S. S. Maple St., 176 ft. W. Hillside Ave., Great Neck, Nassau County, N. Y., 50x100 ft.

$4,000 Bond and Mtge. of Bay View Realty Co., dated July 31, 1914, not recorded, payable July 31, 1917, Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises known as Plot 20, Sec. B, Map of Bayside Park, Queens County, subject to Mtge. of $6,000 under foreclosure.

$1,000 Bond and Mtge. of Bay View Realty Co., dated July 31, 1914, payable July 31, 1917, Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises Lots 1 to 4 inclusive, Blk. 39, Map Fairmount Land Co., Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J.

$700 Bond and Mtge. of Bay View Realty Co., dated July 31, 1914, payable July 31, 1917, Int. 6 p. c., lien on premises known as Lot 25 and Southerly 25 ft. of Lot 24, Blk. 4, Map Central Land Co., Bergen County, N. J.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CORDUROY.—Will pay cash; No. 500, Juliard, or Boyd's, navy, brown, wine. Jacobs Bros., 124 West 19th St. 8086 Chelsea.

CONCERN starting punch board business wants combination premium sets; communicate by circular or letter. E 209 Times Downtown.

OPEN TO BUY FOR CASH.—QUANTITIES OF WOOL CHIFFON, PANAMA, BLACK AND NAVY. THOMAS POSNER & BRO., 51 GREENE ST.

WANTED—Jobs in Spring wool suits and silk dresses. Milton Lichtenstein & Co., Resident Buyers, 170 5th Av.

JOBBER LOOKING AT suits, coats, and dresses, 1,161 Broadway, Room 404.

JOBBER LOOKING AT ladies' suits. 22 West 26th St., sixth floor.

JOBBER SEEKING popular-priced dresses; cloths, silks, combinations. 58 West 33d St., Room 502.

SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—Submit popular-priced samples, serges, and novelties. 136 5th Av., third floor.

WELL-KNOWN cloak house will look at stylish, well-made coats; write for appointment. X 276 Times Annex.

BLOCH PURCHASING CO. will look at Fall coats Wednesday morning. Room 515, 1,270 Broadway.

L. P. LABORITE CO., Manchester, N. H., will look at Fall coats Wednesday morning. Room 515, 1,270 Broadway.

LOOKING AT FALL SAMPLES, dresses, skirts. Call all week. Queen, 25 W. 27th.

CONTRACTORS with samples of waists. Apply between 3 and 5 P. M., 19 West 24th St., 12th Floor.

600 DRESSES to close out; white and colors; variety materials and models. Waldorf Manufacturing Co., 34 West 27th St.

800 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6 to 14 years, to close out at sacrifice. Dorothy Dainty Dress Co., 11 East 22d St.

JOBS of ladies' and misses' plush and pile fabric coats, to close out. Ulin Brothers, 54 West 3d St.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS, also other coats in fancy materials, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

WE HAVE 1,200 wash dresses to close out at a very low figure. Philip Mark & Co., 71 West 23d St. Telephone Gramercy 4414.

100 LADIES' linen auto coats, to close out at a price. L. Felsenheld, Raincoat Specialist, 20 West 17th St.

200 WASH DRESSES, close out $1 each. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

JOBS IN COTTON DRESSES to close out. $1.00 and up. Vassar Dress Co., 39 W. 32d.

WASH DRESSES, $1, formerly $2.75 to $6.50. Silverman Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

EMBROIDERY PLANT FOR SALE. Consisting of eight (8) modern Schiffli machines with all equipments; can be seen in operation; will sacrifice to quick buyer. P. Savage, 1,123 Broadway.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 858.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Fränzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED, responsible party to take entire output of manufacturer of HIGH-GRADE SPRING NEEDLE KNIT BATHING SUITS, JERSEY SWEATER COATS, AND JERSEY CLOTH. Box E 211 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade; commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

SALESMAN or SALESWOMAN to sell new, good article for infants' wear on commission. X 262 Times Annex.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED cloak and suit buyer desires connection with resident office or jobber; first-class reference. W 20 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday....3¼@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Appeals in Customs Cases.

The Treasury Department is to appeal from two recent decisions of the Board of General Appraisers. In one the board held that certain needle folders which had been assessed with duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, were, with the exception of a bodkin in each folder, free from duty. The other case has to do with a decision that a manifest clerical error was shown by the record because the importers failed to reduce the foreign currency in accordance with the published value of foreign coins. The Assistant Attorney General hopes to be able to convince the court that the error was not "manifest" within the meaning of the administrative section of the tariff law.

Staple Gingham Prices Named.

Amory, Browne & Co. of this city yesterday priced Lancaster staple ginghams on the basis of 6¼ cents, at which price they will charge up all "at value" orders and accept further orders for moderate quantities of goods for Fall delivery. Jarvis & Prankard, selling agents for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, very recently made known the fact that the staple ginghams turned out by the Amoskeag Company will be sold for the coming season on the basis of 6¼ cents, and that eight-ounce staple ticklings will be sold on the basis of 11½ cents. These goods have been "at value" for quite a while, and those previously ordered on that basis will be charged at the figures given. It was said yesterday at the office of the selling agents that it was not known just now when prices would be made on fancy ginghams. The prices named on staple ginghams, as shown above, came somewhat as a shock to certain sellers of these goods, some of whom had, because of the dyestuff situation, looked for an advance of at least a quarter of a cent a yard on them.

Little Doing in Gray Goods.

Though a little more inquiry for gray goods was reported in the local market yesterday than on Monday, not a great deal of business was put through. That which was done was more or less of a straggling nature, and it was pretty generally admitted by sellers that none of the sales made was sizeable enough to deserve comment. As usual, when an unsteadying influence is at work on the market, buyers turned the bulk of their attention toward getting goods for the late deliveries at spot prices. This kind of bargaining, however, did not appeal to the selling contingent. Prices, which continued to be very largely nominal, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	8½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	8½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5½c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

*Asked.

Clothing Demand Still Dull.

The clothing trade is still suffering from what is generally believed to be a belated demand. Some of the leading houses have not done over 75 per cent. of their normal Fall business as yet, and they put dull conditions down to late buying. Clothing today, as one prominent manufacturer said, is sold cheaper than it ever was, and the longer buying is put off the more the retailers will have to pay. Woolens have gone up, the price of labor has increased and dyes are scarcely obtainable at any price. It is generally believed that there will be a rush for merchandise at the last minute, and this will undoubtedly tend to send up prices. In the style hints for next Spring that are just beginning to appear, the one credited with most chance of successful exploitation is the narrow lapel. Buyers connected with responsible houses in this city seem to be favorably inclined toward this innovation.

Importers Postpone Meeting.

Carl W. Stern, Vice Chairman of the Hotel Biltmore Executive Committee of Importers, announced late yesterday that it had been decided to postpone the general meeting of merchants called for today to consider the getting of German and Austrian merchandise into this country. Mr. Stern said that, in view of the action of Sir Edward Grey in cabling Secretary of State Lansing that a supplemental note is to be forwarded to the American Government, it had been decided to await its receipt before making further efforts to secure a modification of the British embargo. The Vice Chairman also stated that he had received information from London by cable which further emphasized the desirability of delaying action by merchants here. After the supplemental Britishnote has been made public, the importers will decide whether renewed protests are necessary.

For Central American Trade.

E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced yesterday that Garrard Harris, a special agent of the bureau, who has been investigating the trade conditions in Central America for the last six months, will be at the New York office, room 409, Custom House, for a short time. Mr. Harris is expected to arrive tomorrow morning and to remain until Aug. 6. He is particularly interested in the development of the exportation of cotton sacks to Central America. There is a large demand for sacks of this kind on account of the elimination of jute bags. Mr. Harris will be very glad to confer with the representatives of any firm who are interested in Central American trade during his stay in New York.

Baggage Valuation Bother.

Under the Cummins law, which compels a proper valuation of baggage carried on railroads, the traveling salesman is up against a difficult proposition. The sample trunks which he carries, if he is representing a clothing firm, contain only coats and piece goods swatches. The task of placing a value on the coats is almost impossible, and yet overvaluation or undervaluation in case of damage or loss renders the salesman guilty of a misdemeanor. The coats might be figured on cost of material and manufacture, yet they would not bring the price arrived at in this way if the attempt were made to sell them separately from the vest and trousers. The sample swatches might be worth intrinsically only 20 or 25 cents apiece, but their value to the salesman is much greater, since he derives his entire business from them. No account is taken under the Cummins amendment of the floating insurance policies which are taken out by the firms to cover the risk its goods run in transit.

Underwear Demand Slack.

Reports from local jobbers indicate that retailers are not doing overmuch just now in the way of placing orders for wear, either for current or Fall needs, though better business in the heavier merchandise is believed to be about due. With Fall stocks not yet very well broken, there is little incentive for the jobber to duplicate much, and this is keeping business limited in the primary end of the market. The erratic course of the cotton market and the wide range of prices on lightweight goods for next Spring are keeping jobbing buyers more or less inactive, which means that the selling agents are having a rather quiet time of it for the present. Just when earnest buying for the new season will set in is a puzzle that a good many men in the underwear trade would like to be able to solve.

Hard Coal a Little More Active.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the closing of the month has brought a little more activity to the hard coal trade, as is usually the case. It adds that mining operations are still limited to three and four days a week at most collieries, and that even at this rate the market is not taking the entire output. The companies are putting their surplus on the stock piles and the individuals are bringing theirs to tidewater or holding it in cars until a buyer can be found. To many people in the bituminous trade the situation is beginning to take on a somewhat brighter aspect. This is not because of any particular improvement in the spot demand, for that is extremely light, but for one reason or another a considerable number of consumers are asking for a little more coal on their contracts.

Votes for Salesmen Amendment.

The Far Western Travelers' Association has notified its members that through the efforts of Leon Meyer, Chairman of the Votes for Salesmen Committee, the Constitutional Convention at Albany has unanimously adopted an amendment to allow traveling men to register and vote while away from their homes. The Legislature, which will convene in November, will vote on the appropriate bill for this amendment, and the association has reason to believe that the members of the Legislature are in accord with the movement. The progress made by the salesmen's association in obtaining the right to vote while away from home is said to have interested navy officials, and it is understood that a similar movement will be taken up in that quarter.

What the Holes Were For.

A local jobber told yesterday of an amusing incident in which a recently appointed hosiery buyer figured. Very recently a woman came into the store this man buys for with some hose she had bought for her husband, complaining that in all of them there were little holes, which she thought had been caused by dropped stitches. The buyer looked at the goods and, while he did not think the holes were caused by defective stitches, he did not know why they were there. He took the goods back from the woman and took the matter up with the jobber. The latter pointed out to him that the holes were used by the German manufacturers of the hose to designate the sizes, the idea being to prevent their getting mixed in the dying process. In this case there were five holes, just below the ribbed top of the hose, which meant that they were size 11, for the first hole means size 9, the second 9½, and so on. This way of marking women's goods is also used, though in this case the first hole means size 8, and the holes are less conspicuously placed.

Spring Dress Goods Buying.

The mills that have opened up their Spring lines of dress goods for the jobbing trade are reported to be doing a very fair business. The almost total lack of foreign competition has had a stimulating effect on the sales of domestics. From what the jobbers are buying it would appear that little in the way of novelty will feature the operations for the new season, the demand now setting in for gabardines poplins and whipcords. The market will not be opened generally until about the middle of next month or even later, some of the large corporation mills showing a disposition to delay matters.

DUTIES ON WAR BOOKLETS.

Victorian League Pamphlets Come Near Being Forfeited.

Judge Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official, yesterday settled a dispute between the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, and the local customs authorities regarding the entry values of booklets dealing with phases of the European war. The pamphlets, numbering several thousand, contain speeches by Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George, British "eyewitness," and Harold Cox on the "Economic Strength of Great Britain."

It appears that the pamphlets were gathered in England by the Victorian League and consigned to the Cunard Company, which undertook to bring them over and distribute them gratuitously in the United States. When the consignment reached the Federal Public Stores, Appraiser Sague decided that the pamphlets were heavily undervalued and advanced entered values above the seizure point, which under the present tariff is 75 per cent. Collector Malone indorsed this action, and in the usual procedure would have initiated proceedings looking to the forfeiture of the booklets to the Government.

John Francis Strauss, attorney for the Cunard Company, took an appeal for a reappraisement, which acted as a stay. Mr. Strauss told the General Appraiser that, while the pamphlets recited the prices at which they might be purchased by the stationery trade, they were not controlling in the matter of fixing a foreign market value, as eventually the pamphlets were gathered up by the Victorian League wherever found and sent to this country for free distribution to influence American sentiment as to the merits of the war.

Judge Fischer said yesterday that he found the pamphlets to be reprints, and, as their cost was not greater than the first edition, he believed they should be allowed to enter at values lower than those fixed by the Appraiser. Accordingly the General Appraiser raised the entered values just below the seizure point, thus reversing the penalty of seizure accruing under the appraisement made by Mr. Sague. Mr. Strauss said there was no suggestion of fraud in the prices at which the pamphlets had been entered, and the same statement was made by Martin T. Baldwin of Assistant Attorney General Hanson's office, who appeared for the Government. The Government will not take an appeal, and the case will be settled by the Cunard Company's paying the increased duties and penalties.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

400 LOTS · Edgemere Crest · 7 HOUSES

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND

In response to urgent requests from inquirers for more time to investigate, we have persuaded the owners of Edgemere Crest to postpone the sale of the remainder of their 400 lots and 7 houses at the ruinous prices at which we have been forced to sell them to date.

Some of the very best lots and two houses remain unsold.

Every one must be disposed of, as the Company must be liquidated.

The Sale Continues FRIDAY & SATURDAY NIGHTS, July 30th & 31st,

rain or shine, in the wooden-floored, electric lighted tent on Edgemere Avenue near Edgemere Station, L. I. R. R.

For further particulars 'phone Rector 3093—or see

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. & FITZJAMES E. BROWNE

ASSOCIATE AUCTIONEERS

111 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Tuesday, August 3rd, 2 P. M.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, NEWARK, N. J.

OLYMPIC AMUSEMENT PARK.

This valuable property, comprising approximately twenty-five acres at Irvington, N. J., fully equipped as an Amusement Park, will be sold at Auction on the above date. Full particulars as to land values, encumbrances, and business done will be furnished on application.

Inspection of property invited.

ALFRED B. VAN LIEW, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

HERMAN H. A. SCHMIDT, 810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 19th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 350 BAGS SHELL PEANUTS upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of section Food and Drugs act of the United States Revised Statutes, June 30th, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOS. D. McCARTY, United States Marshal.

July 19th, 1915.

H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against THREE KEGS OF BUTTER upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the moniton of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOS. D. McCARTY, United States Marshal.

July 21st, 1915.

H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PROSPECT LEASING COMPANY, INC.—Judge Mayer has granted an extension of ten days for the Prospect Leasing Company, Inc., which operated the Hotel St. Andrew at Broadway and Seventy-second Street, to answer the bankruptcy petition filed against it on July 16. The company is planning an adjustment with creditors. The company has a lease of the hotel of fourteen years, and all the furnishings and fixtures, valued at $50,000, are pledged as security for the lease.

JACOB STERLING.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Sterling, men's furnishings, 1,378 Boston Road, by J. Sinsheimer & Son, $106; Harold W. MacManus, $103; Oscar Mirantz, $204, and Samuel Friedman, $180.

MISHKIN & GROSSMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Mishkin & Grossman, cloaks, 146 West Twenty-fifth Street, by S. Hyman Company, $547; L. Finkelstein & Sons, $127, and S. Naitove & Co., $16. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,500.

EUGENIA FALCO, 71½ Mulberry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,245 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the Atlantic Fish Market at 287 Eighth Avenue.

TIDEWATER STANDARD COMPANY, 16 East Thirty-third Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $27,186 and assets of $1,028.

I. TANENBLATT & CO., umbrella handles, 411 East Eighth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,651 and assets of $3,838.

HERSON & GARSON, tailors' trimmings, 442 Third Avenue, filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,745 and assets of $2,089.

JAMES B. MARTIN.—Harry Zalkin has been appointed receiver for James B. Martin furniture, 2,417 Eighth Avenue, bond, $500. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,000.

E. GEORGE SCHEER, shirtwaists, 1,560 Broadway, has assigned to Moses H. Rothstein.

DIATKIN & WALD, painters' supplies, 1,429 Amsterdam Avenue, have assigned to Monte London.

NIKOLAUS WREDE, 1,019 Boston Road, a confectioner, has assigned to Henry Wacker.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—The Galland Henning Pneumatic Malting Drum Manufacturing Company, holding an unsatisfied civil court judgment of $374.83 against the Badger Concrete Mixer Company, has petitioned the Circuit Court for receivership, alleging that it has assets of not less than $20,000.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Harry D. Clark, clerk, bankrupt; debts, $16,000; assets, $500. Wallace S. Montgomery, Assistant Superintendent of Construction, San Diego, bankrupt; debts, $7,000; assets, $4,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Armington, Henry A.—J. F. Fargo....$703.21
Allen, John R.—National Nassau Bank of New York.....271.25
Alt, Charles—J. Bohn et al.....7,620.42
Braune, Paul—F. Fuger.....293.06
Bennett, John, or E. S. Bennett—R. T. Fairchild.....236.65
Blutstein, Max and Philip—Airo Waist Co.....144.66
Butler, Harry V.—Saks & Co.....105.32
Brady, Thomas J.—Same.....153.81
Caram, Pedro—H. H. Graff.....813.25
Brembos, George N. and Thomas N.—H. Saletan.....379.41
Cotromano, Antonio—D. Pertto.....133.95
Gereigery, Shehady—A. J. Hamrach et al.....284.28
Greenberg, Max—A. Kuflik et al.....117.35
Hahn & Rampe Co.—L. W. Wehle.....229.37
Heath, Howard W.—Donigan & Nelson..162.91
Herr, Noah C.—M. Heyman et al.....178.11
Hicks, Edgar P.—Broadway Building Co. 633.68
Hyman, Isaac B. and Montague E.—Second National Bank of City of N. Y..14,014.35
Kyriakis, George—Charlo Casino.....140.71
Kelly, George—J. C. Toole.....468.75
Karper, Ray and Barney—L. Shontz...500.17
Liber, Bernard—Minnie G. Frank Realty Co.....116.26
Lund, Mrs. Haviland H.—Stenography Service Co.....205.38
Motta, Salvatore—A. L. Hillyard.....3,640.16
Metro Pictures Film Co., Inc.—Evans Film Mfg. Co., Inc.....324.68
Macauley, Charles R., and Joseph A. Coram—Crystal Film Co.....259.06
Marcovita, David—London Brit. Co., Inc. 105.41
Marchisio, Secondo—S. Maresco.....263.98
Manhattan Candy Co., Inc.—C. Cohen & Co.....151.90
O'Neill, Frank—Rolland Realty Co., Inc.427.65
O'Rorke, Ellen—L. M. Flynn.....797.04
Purcell, Joseph—Julius Wegner Machine Works, Inc.....132.36
Progressive Motion Picture Corp.—Evans Film Mfg. Co.....1,000.00
Quigley, Katherine—M. Davis.....307.77
Ritter, Edward P.—J. W. Chapin..16,264.25
Roserzweig, John J.—M. Frendenheim et al.....262.54
Rosenberg, Solomon—R. Rabinowitz..5,089.76
Rodeman, Edward—M. Burnofsky.....236.05
Repp, George—A. Bessler.....1,261.56
Schechter, Harold—A. Lilienfeld.....502.91
Silverstein, Meyer—Vassar Realty Co..120.41
Stewart, Samuel T.—Stern Bros.....186.91
Schwimmer, Louis—M. Adler et al.....189.91
Vanni, Vincenzo, and Terrucci Guidette —J. Petrocelli et al.....101.88
Uebsacker, Joseph F.—Studebaker Corp. of America.....1,261.44
Van Nostrand, Chas. B.—New Netherland Bank of N. Y.....6,093.96
Wykogyl Reservation, Inc.—North Avenue Land Co.....1,166.81
White, Grace M.—E. L. Rosenbaum..126.78
Same—F. A. Palem.....205.65
Wilbur, Frank L.—Manhattan Land & Security Co.....204.25

In Bronx County.

Arena, John—R. Arena.....$148.20
Braitwaite, William—C. G. Willoughby.170.37
Evelyn Building Co., Evelyn H. White, and Joseph J. White—Harlem River Lumber & Woodworking Co.....291.17
Farago, Joseph and Malvine—H. Hialpert.....240.74
Gilligan, Thomas—City of N. Y.....52.00
Greenberg, Thomas — Garland Refining Co.....54.85
Greenberg, Max—A. Kuflik et al.....117.35
Hoffman, Philipp—Santi Moving & Express Co., Inc.....29.12
Hynes, Leo—National Casket Co.....304.42
Same—Same.....430.51
Keilbert Construction Co., Francis X. Keil, and William T. Hooker & Sons Co., Inc.—M. Kobre.....259.51
Steiner, Fay—A. Pure.....1,261.72
Schultz, William F.—B. F. Gerding.....53.15
Schultz, William F.—W. G. McCrea.....53.15
Vaughan, John R.—J. J. Egan.....74.75
Walsh, Alexander—A. L. Clark.....886.50
Waks, Max M.—F. Campbell.....166.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bracke, Theofield, and Amede Callewaert—Vaughan's Seed Store, Nov. 24, 1914.....$567.96
Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....4,052.50
Dorchester Building Co., Inc., and L. Fleischer & Co., May 20, 1915.....268.50
Dorchester Building Co., Inc., and Vincent Bonagur—W. L. Fleisher & Co., May 20, 1915.....245.34
Same—Same, May 20, 1915.....242.91
Hoffman, Charles L.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....1,124.58
Haupt, Isidor H.—C. M. Meeks, Dec. 14, 1914.....269.80
Margolies, Edward—P. Merrill, June 18, 1914.....223.28
McQuade, Anthony—J. M. Morrow et al., Feb. 9, 1915.....114.32
Rothschild, Emanuel—West Side Bank, Oct. 15, 1914.....3,149.74
Voss, Bernhard; J. B. McCoy, & Son, and Kammann & Crowley—Dunmore Realty Company, July 15, 1915, (cancelled).....107.25
Same—L. Murray et. al., July 15, 1915, (canceled).....108.81

In Bronx County.

Fatigato, Santo—People of the State of New York, Feb. 9, 1915.....$1,000
Hoepker, Henry—H. C. Rotheroe, Oct. 20, 1914.....87.88
Same—Same, Oct. 22, 1914.....87.88
Pasmieri, Cesare—Lion Brewery of New York City, Nov. 27, 1914.....17.72

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Forecast July 27:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Ala., Miss., La., and Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Fair in n. w. and showers in the peninsula Wed. and Thur.; light, variable winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thur., except probably showers in extreme w.

Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thur.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thur.

Ohio, Lower Mich., and Ind.—Cloudy, with probably showers Wed. and Thur; light, variable winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Wed., with probably showers. Thur., cloudy.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed., with probably showers in n.

Wis.—Unsettled Wed., with probably showers in s. Thur., cloudy.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed. Thur., unsettled, with probably showers by afternoon or night.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed. and Thur., probably showers.

N. Dak.—Increasing cloudiness, with probably showers Thur. and in w. Wed.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Unsettled Wed. and Thur., with probably showers.

$106,611 Paid for Edgemere Lots.

At the third session of the sale of Edgemere Crest property at Edgemere, L. I., last night, the auctioneers disposed of fifty-six lots for a total of $24,146.50. The average amount paid for a lot was $431. Last night's proceedings brought the grand total of lots sold since the opening session last Friday to 234, for a total sum of $106,611. The sale will be continued on Friday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Waltney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.

ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; Mr. Phillips, books; 3 Walker.

ANDERSON—G. W. Gates & Co.; G. W. Gates, ladies' garments, furn. goods; Imperial.

AUSTIN—Estes & Matthaisen; Miss M. Matthaisen, ladies' furnishings, millinery; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, hosiery; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Hechschild, Kuhn & Co.; Miss M. G. Townsend, are embroideries; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 854 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Grand; M. Sch

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

West Eighty-sixth Street Apartments Valued at $1,000,000 in Lewis Estate Trade—Builder Buys Dyckman Plot—Bronx Borough Sales—Brooklyn Transactions—Buys Greenwich Residence.

A large west side apartment house transaction which proves to be the larger end of the deal involving the recently reported sale of the Percy Pyne Lewis estate at Bedford, Westchester County, was announced yesterday in the sale of a row of four houses on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street including the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue. These properties have been purchased by the Lewis estate from Lee & Fleischman. They include the seven-story St. Germaine apartment on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, 102.2 on the avenue by 100 on the street, and the three adjoining six-story structures on the street, extending to the Bretton Hall on the Broadway frontage. The three inside houses each have a frontage of fifty feet, giving a total frontage of 250 on the street.

Lee & Fleischman acquired them a short time ago from Arthur Curtiss James in part payment for the Fifth Avenue apartment at Eighty-first Street. They figured in the recent deal, it is said, at a valuation of about $1,000,000, while the Lewis estate at Bedford, given in part payment, was valued at $500,000. The Eighty-sixth Street houses are assessed at a total of $590,000. They are well rented and have been taken back on a long lease by Lee & Fleischman.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company acted as the broker in the transaction.

Builders Buy Dyckman Site.

As a site for a five-story apartment house the Kovacs Construction Company, Julian Kovacs President, has purchased from Max Marx three lots on the south side of 215th Street 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue. The plot has a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet.

Tenement Property Sold.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for the City Real Estate Company to Matilda Jackson the five-story tenement 22 Broome Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

Benjamin Libman has sold to a Mr. Stiger 553 East Fifth Street, a six-story new-law house, with two stores, on a lot 24.9 by 96, adjoining the northwest corner of Avenue C.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Incorporated, have sold for the Kane Construction Company to a client of Josiah Jones, the plot of land located on the easterly side of Boscobel Avenue, between West 169th and 170th Streets, having a frontage of 100 feet by a depth of 170.6 feet, running through to Cromwell's Creek, to an investor.

Alexander Selkin has sold for Max Hoffman a plot, 110 by 103 by irregular, on the west side of Fox Street, located 145.1 feet south of Westchester Avenue. The buyer will improve the site with a two-story garage.

Richard H. Scobie has sold to a client for Mrs. Hattie A. De Clyne, the three-story frame house at 865 East 175th Street, northeast corner of Mohegan Avenue. The plot is 28 by 105.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company has sold the two-family limestone dwelling on the east side of Bedford Avenue, 293 feet south of Clarendon Road, on a plot 20 by 100 feet for Sarah Billings to a client for investment.

Louis Gold, builder and operator, has purchased a plot 80 by 100, on the east side of Argyle Road, 80 feet south of Cortelyou Road, and nine lots on the south side of Lincoln Road, between New York and Nostrand Avenues.

Charles E. Rickeson has sold 424 Park Place, between Underhill and Washington Avenues, a two-story two-family dwelling, for Mrs. Catherine A. Caldwell to a client for occupancy.

Suburban.

Augustus S. Houghton, a member of the Conservation Commission of New York has sold through Burton Thompson & Co., incorporated, his residence located in the Rock Ridge section of Greenwich, Conn., to Colby M. Chester, of Manhattan. The property consists of about three acres, improved with a modern residence of English country style, and was held at $45,000.

Recent Buyers.

Everett P. Wheeler is the buyer of the five-story business building at 67 and 69 Front Street, recently sold by James W. McCullough.

Mrs. Henriette Tisue of the Tisue Institute is the buyer of the dwelling at 310 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Leases.

Henry London has leased for the Fremont Realty Corporation the six-story apartment house at 271-273 West 141st Street for a term of years, and also leased for I. Tamor the six-story tenement at 225 East Ninety-ninth Street.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the estate of William H. Hall the three-story dwelling at 350 East 120th Street to Freda Strobel.

Fifth Avenue House Alteration.

Plans have been filed for altering the new residence on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, recently purchased by Jennie C. Whitman, wife of Malcolm D. Whitman. Foster & Gade, the architects, placed the cost of the changes at $44,000. The mansard roof will be removed and interior changes made. The house was purchased from Percival Farquhar.

Realty Notes.

Edward Gambier purchased for $54,700 at foreclosure sale in the Vesey Street sales room yesterday the four-story residence, 50 East Sixty-ninth Street, on a lot 19 by 104.5.

Since the 155th Street station of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway has been moved northwest to 157th Street the need of a station between 145th and 157th Streets has been urgently felt by residents and storekeepers in that section of Harlem. A petition has been prepared and will shortly be presented to the Public Service Commission asking that a station be erected between 150th and 152d Streets.

Plans have been completed by W. T. McCarthy for one four-story and cellar brick flat to cost $40,000, to be erected by the Rex Building Company, Inc., on a plot 50 by 100 at the west side of Ocean Avenue, 240 feet north of Avenue H, Brooklyn.

Folsom Brothers negotiated the lease for Edward W. Browning of the thirteen-story hotel, known as the Hotel Nobleton at 126 West Seventy-third Street, to C. M. Bellak.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

69th St, 50 East, s s, 81 ft w of Park Av, 19x104.5, four-story dwelling; M. S. Bondy against S. B. Robinson et al.; William Bondy, attorney; M. J. McCarthy, referee; due, $47,461.42; taxes, &c., $2,139.90; to Edward Gambier for $54,700.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Nicholas Av, 1,364-1,374, e s, 50 ft n of 178th St, 100x100, six-story apartment house and stores; Allenel Construction Co. against Rosie Levy et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $32,625.23; taxes, &c., $1,880; subject to mortgage of $150,000; to the plaintiff for $170,731.

118th St, 362 West, s s, 154 ft e of Morningside Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; M. L. Whitefield, guardian, against Mary McDonough et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $10,402.87; taxes, &c., $579.24; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

Norfolk St, 171, w s, 250 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; E. A. Mossman against Rachel Pasinsky et al.; Pressinger & N., attorneys; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $30,639.06; to the defendant for $31,125.

221 St, 216 West, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House against Star Manufacturing Co. et al.; Nash & J., attorneys; W. A. Hirsch, referee; due, $15,972.89; taxes, &c., $216.26; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,508, e s, 240.11 ft s of Fordham Road, 50.2x19.8x60.8x121, two-story building and vacant; adjourned to Aug. 10.

By Henry Brady.

Seton Av, e s, 100 ft s of Strong Av, 50x100; Annie Anderson against Augusta Nelson et al.; Frank Carlson, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $1,370.38; taxes, &c., $32; to the plaintiff for $1,200.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

7th Av, 232, w s, 88.10 ft n of 23d St, 19.8x80, four-story building with store; trustees' sale; also 25th St, 272 West, s s, 137 ft e of 8th Av, 16.2x98.9, four-story dwelling; trustees' sale; estate of William A. Boyd, deceased.

2d Av, 1,402, s e corner of 73d St, 27.2x75, five-story flat and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. et al., trustees, against Jacob Kaplan et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; J. C. Thompson, referee; due, $33,186.99; taxes, &c., $1,978.27.

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 25 West, n s, 390 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9, four-story building and store; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against W. J. Clarke, executor, &c., et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; Mark Goldberg, referee; due, $56,592.23; taxes, &c., $682.55.

3d Av, 2,350, w s, 50 ft n of 127th St, 25x100, five-story loft and store building; H. D. K. Hulst against J. A. H. Pelletier et al.; Leach & W., attorneys; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $26,641.48; taxes, &c., $375.

Avenue A, 34, w s, 60.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x86.6, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Emma Scheyer et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. E. T. Riggs, referee; due, $7,588.02; taxes, &c., $129.85.

Avenue A, or Sutton Place, 36, w s, 40.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x86.6, four-story tenement; Pringle Memorial Home against Emma Scheyer et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. T. Sturtdevant, referee; due, $7,591.52; taxes, &c., $129.85.

48th St, 318 to 322 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.5, four-story loft building; New York Trust Co. against C. L. Brandt et al.; Merrill & R., attorneys; H. W. Showers, referee; due, $5,936.34; taxes, &c., $1,646.08.

61st St, 239 West, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; J. W. Thomson, Commissioner, against Mamie Levin et al.; Foster & T., attorneys; M. G. Palliser, referee; due, $7,665.87; taxes, &c., $311.85.

By Henry Brady.

129th St, 3 East, n s, 73 ft e of 5th Av, 37x50, three-story dwelling; Broadway Savings Institution against P. E. Nagle et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $13,066.01; taxes, &c., $245.35.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Katcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

170th St, 590 East, n e corner of Cottage Place, 50x171.1, two-story dwelling; W. A. Paton et al., trustees, against M. A. Nolan et al.; Carlisle Norwood, attorney; M. J. McCarthy, referee; due, $9,895.33; taxes, &c., $705.50.

139th St, 605 East, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, vacant; K. C. Fulton et al., executors and trustees, against M. E. Flynn et al.; De La Mare & M., attorneys; Monroe Goldwater, referee; due, $3,000; taxes, &c., $29.10.

By Joseph P. Day.

153d St, 328 East, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, three-story tenement and vacant; Benjamin Einbigler against Sol Sobol et al.; S. J. Jacobs, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $2,635.90; taxes, &c., $111.65; subject to prior mortgage of $8,000.

By George Price.

Bear Swamp Road, 1,805, w s, 30.5 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x90.4x150x90.3; Gustav Grossman against F. A. Schmieder et al., executors; Hottenroth & Seligman, attorneys; J. P. Hennessy, referee; due, $2,982.80; taxes, &c., $773.63.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Brady Av, n w corner Radcliff Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 24x52; Sebastiano Ranno, Hughes Av, owner; Joseph Ziccardi, 3,360 Cruger Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, n e corner 80th St, to a five-story dwelling; J. C. Whitman, Burlingame, Cal., owner; Foster & Gade, 15 West 38th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

40th St, 122 East, to a three-story dwelling; H. F. Patterson, 299 Madison Av, owner; T. C. Vischer, 299 Madison Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

9th Av, 614 and 616, to two three-story stores and apartments; W. Yoost, Rockaway Park, L. I., owner; S. Levingson, 101 West 42d St, architect; cost, $8,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, s e corner of 5th St, 22x78; Samuel Grueber to Samuel Newman, 103 West 117th St, all title, all liens, July 27; attorney, Jacob Cebulsky, 212 East Broadway $4,000

BROOME ST, 32, n e corner of Gorick St, 25x75; Sheriff of N. Y. County, on judgment sale, to Gabriello Dolisio, all right, title, and interest of defendant on Dec. 11, 1914, May 25; attorneys, Kaufman & Gisnet, 299 Broadway $600

FORSYTH ST, 98, e s, 25x100; Max Green to Gussie Green, 64½ Rush St, Brooklyn, (mtg. $24,000) all liens, July 20; attorneys, Siegeltuch & S., 233 Broadway $1

LEWIS ST, 117, w s, 25x100; Libbie Goldstein to Harry Goodwin, 245 Sackman St, Brooklyn, (mtg $26,500,) July 10; attorney, William F. Troy, 5 Beekman St. $1

PARK AV, 1,406, w s, 75.11 ft e of 105th St, 25x80; Nassau Mort. Co. to Herman Moench, 137 Moffat St, Brooklyn, basement and store and correction deed, all liens, July 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $1

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 186th St, 155.2x200x156x200; Blosben Corporation to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, (mtg $150,000,) July 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway .....

WASHINGTON ST, 23, e s, 207.11 ft s of Morris St, 36.8x67; William F. Buzard, Danbury, Conn., to Guttas Faris, 212 Clinton St, Brooklyn, ½ part, (mtg $25,500,) all liens, Jan. 19; address, on premises. $100

6TH ST, 526 East, s s, 374.5 ft e of Avenue A, 25.1x97; Joseph A. Freudenberger, Woodhaven, L. I., et al., executors; Anna Freudenberger to Joseph A. Freudenberger, 1,512 Hancock St, Brooklyn, et al., (mtg $10,000,) May 14; attorney, William S. Miller, 837 Manhattan Av, Brooklyn. $1

7TH AV, 307, e s, 62.11 ft n of Gansevoort St, 17x75; Elizabeth Realty Co. to Alfred T. Robinson, 251 West 134th St, (mtg $9,000,) July 24; attorney, Edw. A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St. $100

8TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of 3d Av, 26x112.10; same to same, ¼ part, (mtg. $20,000,) all liens, March 30; same attorney. $9,250

8TH ST, 221 East, s s, 20 ft w of 2d Av, 20x112.10; Mary E. Schall, East Orange, N. J., to Ottilia M. Mayer, 48 North 16th St, East Orange, N. J., ¼ part, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, March 30; attorney L. F. Doyle, 111 Broadway $7,250

8TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 20x120; Mary E. Schall, East Orange, N. J., to Ottilia M. Mayer, East Orange, N. J., (mtg $21,000,) all liens, March 30; attorney L. F. Doyle, 111 Broadway $8,500

11TH ST, 613 East, n s, 193 ft e of Avenue B, 25x100.5; Lena Schiff to Annie Rofman, 613 East 11th St, ½ part, all title, all liens, July 26; attorney, Samuel Solomon, 119 Nassau St $2,000

27TH ST, n s, 1234 ft e of 3d Av, 46.8x98.8; Willis H. Smith to Cora L., his wife, 175 Claremont Av, all title, quitclaim, July 24.

32D ST, 310 and 312 East, s s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 40x98.9; the Sybil Realty Co. to Sara Barnett, 309 West 99th St, b. and s. (mtg $44,750,) c. a. g., all liens, July 26; attorney, W. B. Marx, 299 Broadway $1

57TH ST, 25 West, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; 25 West 57th Street Co. to Edwin T. Holmes, 43 West 57th St, (mtg $180,800,) July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 176 Broadway $100

57TH ST, 26 West, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 24.11x100.5; Edwin T. Holmes to 25 West 57th Street Co., 133 West 21st St, (mtg $50,000,) July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

71ST ST, 241 East, n s, 224 ft w of 2d Av, 26x102.2; Harris E. Goldstein to Martha M. Steiner, 219 East 71st St, (mtg $21,000,) July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

75TH ST, 240 East, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Jennie Salerno (Cannariato) to Benjamin C. Cannariato, 240 East 75th St, all liens, May 18; attorney, Jacob A. Wolf, 160 Broadway $100

88TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of West End Av, 19.11x100.8; Lelia La Fetra Rees to R. Llewelyn Rees, New York City, (mtg $28,000,) Aug. 3, 1910; attorney, Walter S. Newhouse, 37 Liberty St. $100

99TH ST, n s, 185.5 ft e of Broadway, 32.7x146.10; Suyvesant le Roy, administrator of Herman Le Roy, to St. Michael's P. E. Church, 225 West 99th St, Dec. 31, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,830

112TH ST, 168 to 172 East, n s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 66.8x100.11; Mary E. Schall, East Orange, N. J., to Ottilia M. Mayer, East Orange, N. J., ¼ part, C. A. G. March 30; attorney, L. F. Doyle, 111 Broadway $13,750

121ST ST, 271 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 17x100.11; Utility Realty Co. to Flanton Realty Co., 545 West 111th St, b. and s, July 21; attorney, J. P. Flannery, 545 West 111th St $1

131ST ST, 207 West, n s, 142.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x96.11; Alfred T. Robinson to Elizabeth Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, (mtg $5,500,) July 24; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St. $100

173D ST, 538 West, s s, 96.8 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; Caroline K. Chester to Eugenie Hoenncher, 14 Convent Av, (mtg $6,000,) July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 241.1 ft n of 174th St, 43.5x114.5; Max Barow to Dorothea Hohl, 1,761 Bathgate Av, (mtg $32,000,) July 22, (mtg $32,000;) attorney, Dorothea Hohl, 1,761 Bathgate Av. $100

CLINTON AV, e s, 66 ft n of Oakland Place, 46.3x100; Herman Reiner to Nielk Realty Co., Inc., 223 South 9th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $5,000,) July 19; attorney, H. J. Rubenstein, 5 Beekman St. $1

CRESCENT AV, s s, 107.9 ft w of Fieldston Road, 88.5x89.1x55.1; William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., to Gussie Zanderen, 2,062 8th Av, July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

JOHNSON AV, e s, 125 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Denis Leonard to William Leonard, 158 East 102d St, July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 136 and 137, map of Seneca Park; Nora O'Connell to Anna Dannies, 3,545 Boston Post Road, July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 87, map of Bronx Terrace; Israel B. Scheiber, trustee, to Henry H. Hecht, 771 Courtlandt Av, July 26; attorney, P. Roth, 399 Willis Av. $1

LOT 249, map of part of Hunt estate; Rose Smith to Eliza Meisaner, 1,734 Holland Av, Nov. 29; attorney, C. H. Baechler, ...1,126

Walker Av. $100

LOTS 29 and 30, Block 3,349, map of heirs of Maria L. Travers; Charles B. Moore, referee, to Smith W. Williamson, White Plains, N. Y., July 21; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av. $1,000

MARMION AV, e s, 26 ft s of Fairmount Place, 35x106.10; Herman Axelrod to Cornelius H. de Langley Theoule, Maritimes, France, (mtg $20,000,) July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

POPLAR ST, s s, 226.10 ft e of Forest Av, 25.2x100.2; Martin J. Donnelly to Thomas B. Shea, 2,515 Poplar St, (mtg $1,800,) July 26; attorney, Joseph I. Berry, 2,049 Webster Av. $200

VALENTINE AV, 2,840, s e corner of 198th St, 90x30.6; John L. Fox, individually and as executor, to John H. Heltman, 2,793 2d Av, (mtg $22,000,) July 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $31,500

WHITLOCK AV, 910, e s, 25x134.2; Isabella Bates to Mary Magerle, 816 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $8,500,) July 24; attorney, F. J. Magerle, 2,137 Jamaica Av., Queens, L. I. $1

180TH ST, 714 East, s s, 25x139.6; Samuel Klein to Nielk Realty Co., Inc., 223 South 9th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $5,000,) July 19; attorney, H. J. Rubenstein, 5 Beekman St. $1

195TH ST, s s, 127.4 ft e of Marion Av, 33x100.7; Thomas F. Shannon to J. Walter Robertson, 64 West 126th St, (mtg $6,000,) June 2; attorney, J. E. Murphy, 42 Broadway $400

237TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Martha Av, 33.4x100; Adelaide C. Kavanagh to Maude H. Winans, 567 West 186th St, (mtg $4,250,) July 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, e s, 62.11 ft n of 135th St, 17x75; Alfred T. Robinson to Elizabeth Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, July 24, prior mtg $9,000, due Jan. 25, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edw. A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St $2,500

87TH ST, n s, 107.8 ft e of 1st Av, 25x112.10; Avenue A, w s, 48.10 ft n of 7th St, 24.6x100; Edw. F. Zimmerman to Mary A. Bresel, 239 West 103d St, July 27, prior mtg $22,500, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. C. De Witt, 38 Park Row $500

57TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Edwin T. Holmes to 25 West Fifty-seventh Street Co., 133 West 21st St, July 26, prior mtg $120,800, due Aug. 1, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $60,000

70TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Mary Trageser to F. Leon Sheip et al., trustees, 136 West, 44th St., July 26, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $17,000

95TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 110x —; 157 and 159 East Ninety-fifth Street Co., Inc., to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av., July 23, due as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane. $35,000

124TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 17.6x100.11; Mary I. Hartigan to Teresa J. Coman, 35 West 76th St, July 27, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $750

173D ST, s s, 33.6 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; 173d St, s s, 66.6 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; Eugenie Hoenncher to Meyer Miller, 1,258 Lexington Av, July 26, prior mtg $12,500, due Jan. 26, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,200

Bronx.

BECK ST, 680, s s, 54.2x125; American Land Credit Corporation to Ida V. Ziesser, 666 Greene Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $45,000, July 22, due as per bond; attorney, J. H. Ziesser, 33 Park Row $750

BOSTON ROAD, 1,262, s e s, 60x irregular; Anna C. Grossman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $18,000

CRESCENT AV, s s, 107.9 ft w of Fieldston Road 88.5x69.1x55.1; Gussie Zanderer to William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., 68 William St, July 26, due Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $275

FULTON AV, 1,301, w s, 40.2x94.2; Max Cohen to Abr. Zadeck, 562 West 113th St, et al, July 26, due Aug. 15, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

LOT 101, Block D, map of Mapes estate; Minnie Barger to Henry Becker, 132 9th Av, July 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St. $1,000

LOT 447, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate; River Realty Co. to Gottlieb Kufus, 60 South 24th St, Flushing, L. I., July 1, due as per bond; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St. $500

LOTS 136 and 137, map of Seneca Park; Anna Dannies to Nora O'Connell, 49 Sherman Av, July 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,100

VALENTINE AV, 2,840, s e corner of 198th St, 30.6x90.1; John H. Heitmann to John L. Fox, executor, 3,793 East 201st St, prior mtg $22,000, July 26, due Jan. 15, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE D, 14-16, 15x27, all; Simon Silverman to Joseph Feder, 27 Avenue D, 2 years and 10 months from June 1, 1915. .....$5,755

LEXINGTON AV, 445, all; Nelson F. Swanson to Swanson & Frost, Inc., 525 West 138th St, 7 years and 10 months from April 1, 1915; attorney, John M. Scoble, 55 Liberty St. $2,100

LEXINGTON AV, 425-425, ground floor; Nelson F. Swanson and another to Swanson & Frost, Inc., 8 years and 1 month from April 1, 1915; attorney, John M. Scoble, 55 Liberty St. $2,000

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of Academy St, corner store and basement; Bendheim Construction Co. to Charles Greenberg, 135 Sherman Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914, $1,500

2D AV, 1,068, store and basement; Rosa Simon to Ignatz Mertzel, 822 East 88th St, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 700 St. Ann's Av. $960

117TH AV, 857, store and basement; Mullen Brothers to Frank P. Sullivan and another, 1,864 Broadway, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Chris. Schierioh, 774 9th Av. .$900

207TH ST, 74 West, all; Alfred W. Kramer to Dan's Blue Book, Inc., 10 years and 7 months from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Dan Publishing Co., 40 West 23d St. $1,200

112TH ST, 218-222 East, all; Ross Saberski to Benjamin Bernstein, 124 East 107th St, 3 years from April 22, 1915; attorney, Abr. L. Feinstein, 261 Broadway $3,950

115TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100.11, all; 116th St, 152 West, all; Theatre Realty Corporation to Max H. Saxe, Broadway and 77th St, 5 years and 8 months from Jan. 4, 1915, attorneys, House, G. & Y., 115 Broadway $31,200

Bronx.

CITY ISLAND AV, 292, e s, store; Abraham B. Martin to Otto P. Gilbert, 1,393 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, from Aug. 1, 1915, to April 30, 1921; attorney, C. A. Kalish, 60 Wall St. .....$480 and $540

MORRIS AV, 648 to 652, all; Flora Schachne and another to Rosario Delgadro, 648 Morris Av, 4 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, R. Legreadro, 648 Morris Av. $5,400

MAPES AV, n w corner of 181st St, 46.1x94, all; Regina Construction Co. to Abraham Zauderer, 2,120 Hughes Av, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1913; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 72; Leslie B. McClure against Agnes Goldsmith, owner; Charles P. Goldsmith, contractor. $22

19TH ST, 205 to 200 East; P. J. Durcan, Inc., against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner, (renewal) $2,930

141ST ST, 630 West; Samuel Robinson against One Hundred and Sixty Broadway Holding Corporation, owner and contractor; Pedro Lasswain, lessee and contractor. .$756

SAME PROPERTY; Leslie B. McClure against same $24

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 225 to 231 West; Fireproof Products Co., Inc., against Eva J. Coe et al., May 7, 1915 .....$14

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 782; George and Nathan Foster against Kermit Realty Co., Inc., et al., July 20, 1915 .....$165

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, e s, 45.8 ft s of Rivington St, 20.11x100.4; Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America against Charles L. Stickney, Jr., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

BROADWAY, s e s, 20 ft s w of 228th St, 20x85; Mary G. Waters against Adelaide A. Yeandle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

BROADWAY, s e s, 80 ft s w of 226th St, 20x85; Fannie F. Welch against Adelaide A. Yeandle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

BROADWAY, s e s, 40 ft s w of 226th St, 20x85; Elisabeth A. Courter against Adelaide A. Yeandle et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jones, Bleecker & Tuckerman.

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, e s, 647.11 ft n w of Broadway, 113x423.8x irregular; Herman E. Brecher against Orleans Real Estate Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. O. Ernst.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 60th St, 50.5x90; Maximilian Fleischmann Co. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jackson & Fleischmann.

5TH AV, s w corner of 16th St, 36.10x80; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Hudson Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

5TH AV, s w corner of 117th St, 100.11x45.6; Frederick F. de Rham against Isidor Kraushaar et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de F. Foster.

117TH ST, 61 East; Marie L. Wight against Murray estate et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

123D ST, 239 West; William F. Clare against Lucky Star Realty Corporation, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Clare.

Bronx.

LOTS 207 and 208, map of property formerly of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, on Town Dock Road; Margaret McGill against Minnie Rawitzer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy.

LOT 565, Block 18, map of Tremont Terrace; also Lot 324, Block 10, map of Tremont Terrace; Claribel Schutte against William Steinberg et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy.

PROSPECT AV, 876, 878 and 878½; and 845 and 847 Westchester Av; Joseph Walder against Walter Wilkens et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Monfried.

TAYLOR ST, e s, between Morris Park and Columbus Avs, (known as Lot 319, Van Nest Park, 24th Ward;) George L. Carlisle against Mary White et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. C. Fosier.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

215TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 75x99.11; Max Marx loans Two Hundred and Fourth Street Corporation to erect a five-story apartment $42,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

See reason for *Postponing* Edgemere Crest AUCTION

Business Page—this newspaper—To-day.

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Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction

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Est. of William A. Boyd, Dec'd,

Garrard Glenn and Harriet V. Van Hook, Trustees,

232 Seventh Avenue

88.10 FT. NORTH OF 23D ST.,

the four-story brick building, with store and basement; size of lot, 19.8 4-5x80.

272 West 25th St.

137.2 FT. EAST OF 8TH AV.,

the four-story and basement brick Dwelling; size of lot 16.2x98.9.

60% ON MTGE., 1-3 YEARS AT 5%

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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That you want a place
That's your very own—
A place where you don't have to pay rent,
A place where you can invite your friends,
Where you can kick your enemies out,
A place that will increase in value as you get older
and you will get the benefit

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 27. — Pressure continues relatively high over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains and low in the west Plateau region and the Pacific States. This distribution has resulted in a continuation of moderate temperatures over the North and West and moderately warm weather in the South.

Rainfall during the last twenty-four hours was light and local, and confined to the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts, Florida, the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the Rocky Mountain region. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Indications are that the weather will be overcast, with probable showers in the region of the Great Lakes Wednesday and Thursday, that it will be partly overcast Wednesday and unsettled, with probably showers, Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and that it will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania — Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, cloudy, probably local showers.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, probably local showers Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.....	70	64	4 P. M.....	73	81
9 A. M.....	76	65	6 P. M.....	69	79
9 A. M.....	80	71	9 P. M.....	70	74
12 M.....	78	77	11 P. M.....	69	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees, at 4 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees, at 4 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:40—88 Dawson St.; Morris Dippleman ..... Slight
12:50—39 E. 20 St.; Frank Tichenor..... $10
1:05—329 W. 42 St.; Park & Tilford..... Slight
9:35—325 Stanton St.; Samuel Russ... Slight
10:39—39 Essex St.; Hyman Stopack... Slight
11:10—68 W. 135 St.; Levien & Bass.. Slight
11:50—1,900 Wash. ....; Morris Panchewsky ..... Slight

P. M.
12:32—302 E. 101 St.; Isaac Leibowitz..... Slight
2:05—73-75 Chrystie St.; George Collas.. Slight
2:05—73 Chrystie St.; Thos. Collas.. Slight.
3:20—28 Oak St.; Marie Saint..... Slight
4:45—150 Nassau St.; New York Sun.. $200
6:20—317 W. 120 St.; not given..... None
6:40—2,839 8 Av.; L. Oppenheimer.... Slight
7:15—29 W. 19 St.; Federal Cloak & Suit Co. ..... Slight
7:55—1,593 1 Av.; Joseph Greenwald... Slight
8:35—214 W. 92 St.; Oscar Rothmiller.. Slight
9:40—451 E. 171 St.; Morris Kisluck... Slight
10:05—207 W. 16 St.; H. Erb..... Slight
11:25—603 W. 42 St.; J. Whalen..... Not given
11:40—Williamsbridge & Pelham Roads; (auto,) H. Eb Auto Co..... $500

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion eligible lists are announced:

To bookkeeper, fourth grade, Fire Department, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies—Morris Pearl, 84.15.

To bookkeeper, Bureau of Audit and Accounts—Benjamin Cohen, 83.85.

To assistant engineer, Grade E, Bureau of Design, the Bronx—Raphael J. Smyth, 81.61.

To surveyor of Highways—George T. MacNab, 80.56.

To examiner, third grade, Finance Department, Auditing Bureau, main—Vincent C. McLoughlin, 88.10; Morris Lippman, 85.25.

To examiner, fourth grade, Finance Department, Auditing Bureau, main—George W. Morton, 80.80.

To pilot, Department of Charities, Bureau of Steamboats—William L. Will, 85.60.

To chief of the Division of Employment Certificates, Department of Health—Mary L. Morrison, 81.25; Mary Appleton, 80; George A. Sutton, 79.52; Katherine E. Maryson, 78.92; Hyman Finkelstone, 78.47.

United States.

The commission invites attention to the open competitive examination for local and assistant inspector of hulls, for men only, scheduled to be held on Sept. 15 and 16, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the positions of local inspector of hulls and assistant inspector of hulls in the Steamboat Inspection Service. At the present time vacancies exist in the following positions: Local inspector of hulls, $1,500 per annum, Galveston, Tex.; assistant inspector of hulls, $1,800 per annum, New Orleans, La. The scope and character of and requirements for this examination are contained in Section 195 of the Manual Form 1,405, containing further information concerning the positions of local and assistant inspector of hulls will be furnished upon application to the commission.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has approved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that nine classes for anaemic children be established and equipped in Manhattan schools.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the leave of absence for two years granted to Mrs. Frances E. Morse, a teacher in P. S. 96, the Bronx, on March 11, 1915, be terminated on Sept. 1, 1915.

A request will be made of the Board of Estimate to authorize the issue of $5,000 corporate stock for the payment of costs in connection with the acquisition of school sites by condemnation proceedings.

The services of eight attendance officers appointed for temporary periods are to be terminated on account of the promulgation of the new eligible list for attendance officers.

A loan of 570 old books is to be made to the Department of Correction for use in the institutions under its jurisdiction.

The Committee on Supplies has approved the appointment of Joseph A. McDonough as an Inspector of Fuel in the Bureau of Supplies for a period not to extend beyond Dec. 31, 1915, at the rate of $1,150 a year.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HAYS, EDWARD ST. JOHN; (further details elsewhere.) Assets were fourth interest in large unimproved tract, Fort Washington Av., Broadway, and Riverside Drive, interest appraised at $119,907; interest in estate of Mary Hays, deceased, $1,285; realty subject to deduction of $16,881 for dower; deposits, $34,738; jewelry and personalty, $249; claims due, $1,003; stocks and bonds, $559,278; seat on N. Y. Stock Exchange, $38,000; commissions due as trustee of Mary C. Tomkins estate, $842; interest in St. John trust, $3,521; interest in personal estate of Mary Hays, deceased, $1,301. Larger holdings of stocks were 337 shares Eighth Av. R. R. appraised at $94,360; 216 shares Great Northern pf., $24,138; 150 shares Ninth Av. R. R., $23,250; 400 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $45,400; 426 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Co., $47,880; 250 shares Central and South American Telegraph Co., $26,250; 400 shares Pullman Co., $60,000; 100 shares American Tobacco Co. pf., $10,200; 100 shares American Car and Foundry Co. pf., $11,100; bonds of New Jersey Steamboat Co., $27,000.

DE FOREST, FREDERICK L., (March 14, 1906); additional assets consisting of decedent's net interest in estate of James G. de Forest, deceased, appraised at $12,921; over which the decedent had a power of appointment; no deduction enumerated; James G. de Forest, brother, and Louis de Forest Russell, nephew, beneficiaries; item was not included in the original appraisal of decedent's estate, as its value was not determined until the judicial settlement of the estate of James G. de Forest in 1912.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HERTER, GOTTLIEB, (June 20;) personalty, $1,900; realty, $500; all to widow, Anna.

ISAACS, PAULINE, (July 12;) personalty, upward of $25,000; one-half to each child, Flora V. and Clifford.

JACOBIUS, HERMAN, (July 14;) personalty, $1,400; realty, $9,000; all to widow, Hannah, and children.

KAPLAN, ABRAHAM, (July 22;) personalty, over $10,000; widow, Sarah, gets $2,000; $2,000 goes to charitable and religious institutions; ½ the entire estate goes to son, Louis; 3 grandchildren each receive $1,000; there are bequests of smaller sums to brothers and sisters; also to several friends; residue equally to remaining children.

McGOVERN, MARTIN, (July 19;) personalty, $5,000; all to children.

REID, ALEXANDER T., (June 26;) personalty, $2,000; all to sister, Jessie T.

STEWART, LIZZIE, (June 14;) personalty, $286; all to Mary McGowan.

WATERMAN EVELYN ADELAIDE, (July 19;) personalty, over $10,000; widower, Dr. John S., gets 1-3 of estate; Edith Delman, mother, receives $5,000; smaller bequests to friends; residue equally to brother and three sisters.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Capt. D. L. Stone, 25th Inf., to service in Quartermaster Corps, Sept. 1, vice Capt. A. H. Huguet, Q. M. Corps, relieved from detail in that corps, Aug. 31, and assigned to 5th Inf.

1st Lts. C. P. Gross and A. P. Cogwill and 2d Lt. J. H. Carruth, Corps of Engineers, are relieved from assignment to and duty with the 2d Batt., and 1st Lt. R. W. Crawford, Corps of Engineers, from assignment to and duty with 1st Batt., and will proceed to this city, take station, and report to Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., not later than Sept. 28, to take course of instruction.

Capt. H. T. Matthews, C. A. C., (now detailed in Q. M. C.,) is assigned to 112th Co., about Oct. 5. Orders of June 19 and of July 2, directing Capt. Matthews to sail for the Philippines, revoked.

1st Lt. E. W. Wildrick, C. A. C., to West Point Academy July 27 as a witness before a general court-martial, on completion of which he will return to his station.

Capt. T. Ross, 3d Inf., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, Aug. 8, vice Capt. H. L. Laubach, General Staff, who is relieved as a member of that corps, Aug. 7.

Name of Capt. C. H. Danforth, 4th Inf., to be detached, Aug. 8, and name of Capt. H. L. Laubach, General Staff, removed, Aug. 7.

Name of 1st Lt. R. W. Kingman, 16th Inf., to detached, July 29, and name of 1st Lt. C. S. Bendel, Inf., removed, July 28. Lt. Beudel is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and from further duty on recruiting service.

1st Lt. W. A. Alfonte, Signal Corps., (Inf.,) is assigned to 18th Inf., Sept. 19.

Orders of July 21, relating to Lt. Col. F. Sayre, 7th Cav., revoked.

Orders of June 9, assigning Lt. Col. G. Hutcheson to 9th Cav., revoked. He is assigned to 15th Cav., Sept. 15, and will join that regiment in time to sail with it from San Francisco about Oct. 5 for Manila. Orders of July 19 relating to Lt. Col. Hutcheson revoked.

Orders of July 21 relating to Col. G. H. Morgan and Lt. Col. L. M. Koehler, 15th Cav., revoked. They are relieved from assignment to 15th Cav., Aug. 15, and attached to 7th Cav. They will join the 8th Cav. on its arrival at its station or stations in the U. S., and will remain with that regiment until arrival of the 7th Cav.

1st Lt. D. B. Edwards, M. R. C., to active duty, and will report to commanding officer Ft. Schreven, Ga., for duty until July 31, when he will return to his home and stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

Promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps: G. W. Gatchell, Lt. Col. to Col.; A. Hero, Jr., Major to Lt. Col.; F. Willis, Captain to Major. 1st Lt. to Capt.: H. Dunwoody, L. R. Bartlett, R. C. Eddy, and J. C. Peterson, 2d Lt. to 1st Lt.: E. W. Wildrick, F. A. Holmer, F. Seydel, C. A. Chapman, and C. Hines. Col Gatchell will remain at his present station and on present duties, Lt. Col. Hero will remain at his present station and on his present duties until time for him to comply with orders of July 2, Major Willis will remain at present station and on present duties until time to comply with orders of July 21, Capt. Dunwoody is attached to the 60th Co. until time for him to comply with orders of April 16. Capt. Bartlett is assigned to the 111th Co., Capt. Eddy is assigned to the 16th Co., Capt. Peterson is assigned to 33d Co. Lt. Wildrick will remain at present station and on present duties, Lt. Holmer will remain at present station and on present duties, Lt. Seydel will report to commanding officer coast defenses of San Francisco for assignment to a company, Lt. Chapman will remain at present station and on present duties, and Lt. Hines will remain at present station and on present duties.

Orders of May 20 relating to Capt. M. A. Cross, C. A. C., amended to relieve him from assignment to 101st Co. and attach him to 21st Co. about Aug. 5.

Leaves: 1st Lt. E. C. Waddill, inf., 1 month and 13 days; 1st Lt. R. J. West, 16th Inf., 3 days; Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, 2 months; Lt. Col. G. Hutcheson, cav., 1 month's extension, and 1st Lt. J. E. Carberry, Signal Corps, 12 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, commissioned from July 21, detached Naval War College, to commander Second Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. H. Rodman, Marine Superintendent, Panama Canal, to home and wait orders.

Commanders: L. C. Palmer and W. T. Cluverius, commissioned; D. W. Todd, the Wyoming, to command the Dixie Aug. 15, and H. I. Cone, from command of the Dixie Aug. 15, to Marine Superintendent, Panama Canal.

Lt. Commanders: W. V. Tomb, Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal., to the Florida; L. B. Porterfield to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La.; C. P. Huff to duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, and additional duty in command of the Marblehead; J. T. Bowers, the Florida, to the Academy; L. M. Overstreet, the New York, to the Texas as executive, and F. Morrison to Charleston (S. C.) Yard, and F. W. Sterling, retired.

Lts.: B. K. Muir retired and E. B. Woodworth, the Cleveland, to Naval Station, Guam.

Jr. grade Lt. J. R. Will, the New Orleans, to Naval Academy practice squadron.

Ensign W. A. Corn, the Colorado, to the Chattanooga.

Midshipmen: J. L. McCrea, the Hancock, to the New York; H. Bodfish and A. G. Quynn, the North Dakota, to the Kansas.

Machinist A. A. Hooper to the Panther.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cleveland at San Blas; Sandoval at Rochester; Brutus at Charleston; Cuigoa, Lebanon, and Downes at Newport; Amphitrite at New Orleans; Georgia at Boston Yard; Albany at Astoria; Galveston at Chefoo, and the Neptune at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Colorado, La Paz for Ensenada; Louisiana and New Hampshire, Gloucester for Cape Cod Bay; Nicholson, Boston for Newport; Burrows, Patterson, Paulding, Ammen, Trippe, Beale, Jarvis, Jouett, Fanning, Parker, Wasin, Tummings, and the McDougal, Newport for Long Island Sound; Texas, Newport for Block Island Sound; Arkansas, Newport for Menemsha Bight; Tonopah, D-1, and E-1, New York Yard for Newport, and the Glacier, San Diego for San Francisco.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments: Motor Cycle Patrol, H. F. Brennan, 42, to C. O., as messenger, 5 days, 4 P. M., July 27; Patrol, A. Hughes, 15, and V. R. W. Cristiano, 63, to 14 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 27; C. Naimoli, 21, and G. Fuleo, 29, to 1 I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., July 26; J. J. Wimmer, 61, as station house att'd't, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 20; G. Prigge, 63, to Comm'r's Office, 30 days, 6 P. M., July 27; T. Lavin, 148, to 10 I. D. E. Schramm, 144, to 16 I. D., 10 days, 1 P. M., July 29; C. Pritting and B. Terry, 146, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 28; J. Buehler, 1,147, Bomb Squad, duty in office of Ass't Property Clerk, 35 days, 9 A. M., July 26; J. P. Harron, 151, and E. Ghiggeri, 169, to 16 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 2; Matron Mary J. Sweeney, 2, to 13, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 27.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol, W. J. Coffey, 6, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 29; J. A. Walsh, 31, 1 day, 12 P. M. July 28; R. Tweed, 32, 1 day, 12 P. M. July 31; R. L. Cooke, 63, 4 days, 4 P. M. July 29; J. C. Ginnane, 65, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 25; R. L. Hansteln, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 1; J. R. Kiely, 154, 7 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 7; H. Sendericker, 154, 1 day, noon July 27; L. Rickes, 277, 1 day, 4 P. M. July 24; P. Clynes, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, 2 days, 8 A. M. July 28; F. J. Brossmer, Traffic Div., Subdiv A, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 26; H. Hanvey, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, 1 day, 8:30 A. M. July 27.

Sick leave: Patrol. E. Lang, 149, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 29.

Dismissed: 4:30 P. M. July 26: Patrol. J. McGerald, 18, (failed to enter certain premises at 1 A. M. for purpose of having them cleared and closed; under oath, testified before City Magistrate that he had entered said premises, notified proprietor to close and ordered the people out.)

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fir. 1st gr. A. J. Muir, at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M., Thurs., July 29: W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, 18; W. J. Mertens, 24; A. Hotherstall, 31; R. Bornholz, 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, 56; W. Clancy, 76; E. J. Donovan, 78; E. A. Hammeyer, 201; J. Dressler, 88; W. F. Gallagher, 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., 231; W. F. Hickey, 214; C. Charous, 258; T. S. Richards, 227; F. Ergenzinger, 237; F. M. Munn, 244; C. A. Widmer, 250; H. B. Escher, 262; A. G. Klein, 263; H. Brenner, 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; J. T. R. Murray, 149; W. H. Breuer, 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, 22; E. S. Clements, 35; J. A. Unrath, 40; A. J. Muir, 45; R. C. Fraser, 80; A. T. Cole, 107; J. Miller, No. 3, 115; N. J. Bruno, 128; G. Olsen, 129; C. G. Thrun, 137; J. J. O'Keefe, 147; J. A. Stack, 148.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Lieut. J. A. Kelly, No. 1, H. & L. 5, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; Fire. 1st gr. M. A. Ballentine, Eng. 13, 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

524 HUDSON ST.

Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $30. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

A large light store to lease, Mannattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company building, 216-222 West 18th St.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y. 166 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LESSEES: Greatest paying proposition in the world. Never offered before—magnificent, large office and showroom building. One of the finest ever erected. To lease for long term of years. Showing enormous returns. Elegant section. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Telephone, 7129 Bryant.

Plot, 50x102, East 72d St., Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

Will buy property, first mortgage foreclosure imminent. X 226 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house or second floor wanted by family of two; Richmond Hill or Brooklyn Manor, north of Jamaica Av. Box X 287 Times Annex.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

63 West 56th to Rent.—24 rooms; hardwood floors; steam heat, electricity; own agent or on premises. T 148 Times.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, plot 80x250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,000; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees, outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. A. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

$25 cash, balance $3 per month, buys my 2 lots; full price $375; adjoining property sold for $950; located at Floral Park; 30 minutes out, this is a bargain of the year. Henry. 172 Times Downtown.

Belle Harbor, corner Bayside Drive, 124th; new house, overlooking water; great bargain.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoughtfully modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; lovely mile-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Snap for the right buyer; 80 minutes Erie; delightful home; lot 50x150; fruit, shade; house, 9 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, electricity; very moderate payment. Address "No Broker," 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford; the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Little cash over first mortgage; sacrifice; 7-room, near-by suburban house; sleeping porch; every improvement. Cresco, Box C 344 Times Downtown.

Big Farm, suited to alfalfa and potatoes, on macadam road, near two stations; $68 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 555 Times Downtown.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

MAINE.
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
FINE ESTATE.

Right on coast of Maine; large house built in 1909 by day labor; has 15x25 ft. living room, dining room 16x20, fireplaces, hardwood floors throughout entire house, bedrooms, library, sewing room, bathroom, linen closet, hot and cold water; steam heated; screened front porch; screens, awnings; 80 ft. sea wall in front of house; flower and vegetable gardens; sheds, tools, &c.; artesian well, giving purest water; also on same property a fine bungalow, easily rented every season; both houses completely furnished and ready for occupancy; 15 acres of land, with splendid water front; the entire place a bargain, either for Summer or all year round house. Address HENRY W. HART, Beacon Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow, Sparta, N. J., for rent; completely furnished for six or seven; piano, bath, toilet; elevation 1,000 feet. Rent for August, $100. R. D. Kent, Passaic, N. J.

Last two weeks of August, house seven rooms, $22; Nyack. E 214 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have $7,500 to loan on bond and first mortgage, Manhattan real estate; principals only. R 120 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

226, 144 East. (The Lexington.)—Four rooms, bath, completely furnished; months August, September; price reasonable to responsible party.

West Side.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA.
225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'ette, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. Inspection by appointment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

Location convenient shops, theatres, 71st St.; newly decorated, handsomely furnished; 7 unusually large rooms, 2 baths, $75; high-class elevator house. Keen by appointment.

57th, 264 West.—Completely furnished modern corner apartment; outside rooms; steam, electricity.

WEST END AV., 839.—Seven-room apartment to responsible party until Sept. 15 for $110; immediate possession. Wolf.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

118th, 536 West, (Apt. 7A.)—Attractive five rooms; rent whole or part.

51ST, 70 West.—Two rooms, bath, all improvements, $7-$9; small room, $3.

Hamilton Terrace, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—2 rooms, kitchenette, $5.50, including gas.

Large studio, north light, furnished; bath; suite optional. 2527 Plaza.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave., with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few choice week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 9070.
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

94th, near Broadway.—High class; elevator; five all light rooms; piano; $60. Information, telephone 4104 Riverside.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Would like to hear from gentleman having bachelor apartment who care sharing same; best references furnished and required. W 21 Times Downtown.

Apartment from Oct. 1; 3 master's bedrooms, 2 master's baths; for 7 months or a year; must be home of refinement, 72d to 90th St. Heney, 507 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND.
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

Madison Av., 2,082, (s. w. cor. 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $32-$35; light outside rooms.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

31st St., 157 East, (near Lexington.)—5-6 room apartments; steam, hot water; $35-$44.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or Phone Col. 4026.

Five and six rooms, large, light, airy; southern exposure; large kitchen; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $65 to $70. 308 West 97th St.

THE BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH.
Apartments from four rooms and bath to eight rooms, two baths; rent, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Trieschorn, 342 West 71st Street.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 ,and one at $60.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Non - housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Apartment between 60th and 90th Sts., eight rooms, two baths; rent not more than $1,200; apartment need not be new if modernly fitted. E 217 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Room; private bath; suit particular people; electricity; smaller rooms.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; private bath; rates for Summer; transients and table guests accommodated.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D ST., 267, 308 WEST.—Cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, paved street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; baths; modern improvements; reservation for coming season.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Large front room with three sunny windows; opposite St. Agnes grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; near park; telephone; reference.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; moderate.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking Hudson; closets; water; good meals; telephone.

160TH, WEST, (Broadway.)—Cool south rooms; river view. 25 Fort Washington Av.

Brooklyn.

TWO connecting front rooms with running water, homelike surroundings, and cooking that is always inviting. 321 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; telephone 9124 Flatbush.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1159-W Main.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath, references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; every convenience; select neighborhood; telephone.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND. 100 elegant rooms with and without bath. Shower baths. Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING. Excellent cuisine. Beautiful location. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

At Fynevue, Larchmont Park. — Unrivaled rooms, views, location; luxurious table, chef; house entertaining few appreciative guests, including use launch; auto service, trains, clubs, in rates. Thomson, Larchmont 409 W. Box 466.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL. Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New

HURD STILL MISSING; CASE PUT OFF THRICE

Sentencing of ex-Postmaster, Convicted on May 22, Now Set for Aug. 17.

$2,000 BAIL NOT FORFEITED

Prosecutor and Counsel for Defendant Agree on Delay—One Says Judge Assented.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 27.—George A. Hurd, former Postmaster of Haworth, who was convicted on May 22 on a charge preferred by Miss Bertha L. Conrad, 15 years old, his assistant in the Post Office, was to have been sentenced today in the Bergen County Court, but he was not present.

The case was put over until Aug. 17, making the third postponement, although Hurd had not been in court at any of the times set. His bail bond of $2,000 called for his appearance today, but the bail was not forfeited. Hurd faces a fine of not more than $2,000 or not more than fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor, or both.

Prosecutor of the Pleas Thomas J. Huckin did not wait out the day for Hurd's appearance, but this morning he conferred with former Prosecutor Wendell J. Wright and Edwin C. Irion, attorneys for Hurd, and they decided to argue on Aug. 17 a motion for a new trial. Judge William M. Seufert, Mr. Irion said tonight, visited the court late today and remarked that he thought the agreement was all right. This means three weeks more liberty for Hurd, in addition to the nine weeks he has enjoyed since his conviction in May.

Bergen County women, who had interested themselves in Miss Conrad and had worked for Hurd's conviction, were mystified today at the long postponement. The reason given yesterday by the Prosecutor for the nine weeks' delay was that the court stenographer had not had sufficient time since May 22 to transcribe the record of the trial. It was learned tonight that the record would be finished tomorrow. Mr. Irion tonight confirmed this. The women could not understand why three weeks should be allowed.

Mr. Wright learned this morning from THE NEW YORK TIMES that Hurd was not here. Athwold Hurd, son of the convicted man, told the lawyers today that his father was ill in Arkansas.

"Father is sick," he said. "He was sick during the trial, and has been a nervous wreck ever since."

"Never mind that," replied Mr. Wright, "we must have him here by Aug. 17, sick or not."

Mr. Irion said he really believed Hurd was in Arkansas and had not, as reported in Bergen County, gone to South America. Hurd disappeared on June 9, and his wife and her children say they do not know where he is. Before he left, he gave his lawyers a deed to his Haworth home to secure his bondsmen. Friends of Miss Conrad declare Hurd has no intention of coming back. It was the women who interested themselves in Miss Conrad's case who discovered his disappearance.

The trial of Hurd was one of the most sensational in the history of the local courts and was made doubly interesting by the circumstance that his sister, Mrs. Jesse L. Vaughn, was one of the chief witnesses against him. After his indictment he went before a grand jury and attempted to have his sister and Miss Conrad's brothers indicted on a charge of blackmail. He caused their arrest in Mount Vernon, N. Y., but they were released when the blackmail charges were dismissed.

Hurd, who is 55 years old, resigned as Postmaster as soon as the jury rendered its verdict, and Congressman A. C. Hart of Hackensack was named as his successor.

AVIATOR BOMBARDS MILITIA.

Camp at Fishkill Plains Struck by Many Missiles from the Air.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 27.—Bomb dropping is being successfully carried out at the National Guard camp here, according to the announcement of the committee of the Aero Club of America which visited the camp today.

In one of the bomb dropping demonstrations George A. Gray, the veteran Wright aviator, dropped "bombs" in front of Major Gen. O'Ryan's headquarters from a height of 4,500 feet. This greatly interested the officers, as it showed them the power of the aeroplane in modern warfare, and also emphasized the necessity of having anti-aircraft guns.

ARRESTED IN BOND FRAUD.

Gang Said to be Duplicating U. S. Securities Held by Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—A warrant was issued today for the arrest of Charles Siefert, Jr., formerly of St. Louis, who was brought here from Chicago this morning by Federal authorities, charging that he had entered into a scheme to defraud the Manhattan Bank of New York by mailing the bank six spurious coupons from St. Louis, alleging that they were clipped from bona fide bonds and asking for the payment of interest due.

Siefert's arrest was part of a general hunt for men operating on a gigantic scale in duplicating United States gold bonds held by John D. Rockefeller and other bonds.

Three other men have been arrested and are held in Chicago. It is known that the swindle has amounted to at least $20,000 and may run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Members of the gang are said to have stolen plates with which United States gold bonds, bought by Rockefeller, were duplicated, bearing the same serial numbers.

In the information filed against Siefert it is said he began his operations June 2, 1914, when he mailed two interest coupons to the Manhattan Bank. He wrote a letter signing it H. C. Wittman, asking that the money be sent to Siefert, it is alleged.

Federal authorities, in connection with C. E. Baker, a private counselor for John D. Rockefeller, and private detectives have been hunting for the four men for more than two months.

PATIENT DIES IN AMBULANCE

David Schaeffer Had Been Hurt Trying to Stop Runaway.

David Schaeffer, a baker of 67 West 104th Street, died in an ambulance of the Knickerbocker Hospital last evening while he was being removed from the hospital, which is at Amsterdam Avenue and 131st Street, to Miss Alston's private sanitarium at 26 West Sixty-first Street.

At Eighty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue the chauffeur of the ambulance made a sharp turn to avoid hitting a child. The car skidded and a tire was blown out. One report was that Schaeffer was well jolted up when the accident happened.

At the Knickerbocker Hospital it was said that Schaeffer had been brought there on Monday morning in a serious condition. The story was that he had attempted to stop a runaway horse attached to a milk wagon and had suffered a fracture of the right shoulder and several broken ribs. The hospital was crowded, but accommodations were obtained for the man.

Last night, it was said, his physician, who is not connected with the hospital, decided that it would be best to remove him to Miss Alston's sanitarium for an operation and the ambulance was ordered.

$100,000 for Tuberculosis Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 27.—Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge, daughter of the late Albert H. Sprague of Chicago, has given $100,000 for the purpose of building a tuberculosis hospital here as a memorial to her husband.

New Traffic Head for the Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Commander H. I. Cone of the torpedo flotilla tender Dixie was today assigned to the Panama Canal as Marine Superintendent, succeeding Captain Hugh Rodman, ordered home to await orders.

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NO 6-HOUR DAY FOR FORD.

Would Give Too Much Time for Loafing, Auto Manufacturer Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—John R. Lee, head of the Ford Sociological Department, says the report that the automobile concern contemplates substituting a six-hour work day at $6 a day for the present day of eight hours at $5 is without foundation.

Mr. Ford, he says, considers the eight-hour schedule to be entirely satisfactory and expresses the view that a shorter work day would give too much time for loafing.

MRS. DREXEL WON'T TALK.

Rumor That Her Assailant Was a Former Employe in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 27.—Mrs. G. W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia, who narrowly escaped death when an unknown man pushed her over a forty-foot bank at North Islesboro last Saturday afternoon, refused to make any statement today. Mrs. Drexel has fully recovered from the effects of her experience and entertained guests at luncheon.

According to a story which is current here, but which cannot be confirmed, Mrs. Drexel recognized her assailant as a former employe from Philadelphia, whom she recently discharged for beating his wife. The man is said to have made his way to Isleboro in a boat for the express purpose of seeking revenge.

"The next time I get you, I'll kill you," he is alleged to have said, as he pushed Mrs. Drexel over the bank.

Every effort was made to keep the story of the assault a secret, and no complaint was made to the authorities of Waldo or Hancock County.

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, Grace La Rue, Paul Armstrong's "The Bank's 47th St. Half a Million." Nat Wills, Bonnie Glass, etc. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

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NEW Mat. Today. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Fashion Show. Belle Blanche, Leo Carrillo, Raymond & Caverly, Beaumont & Arnold.

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Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Marguerite Clarke, "SEVEN SISTERS" Strand Orc. & Soloists. Next Week: Mary Pickford in "RAGS."

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